CMP-SPRCP-75-43

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
HONG KONG, B.C.C.

OCTOBER 20-24, 1975

U. I. C. C.
DEC 22 1975
LIBRARY

DISTRIBUTED BY:

NTIS
National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CMP-SPRCP-75-43

Survey of People's Republic of China Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong

No. 5957-5961
October 20-24, 1975

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

National Technical Information
Service (152.12)
U.S. Department of Commerce
Springfield, Virginia 22151

TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

CRITICISM OF "WATER MARGIN"

On Chin Sheng-t'an's Chopping the Water Margin in Two at the Waist - by Po Ch'ing 1

POWER INDUSTRY

Properly Play the Role of "Vanguard" To Promote the Further Development of the National Economy 9

LANGUAGE REFORM

Much Can Be Done in the Simplification of Characters Commonly Used in the Countryside 13

Reproduced by
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
US Department of Commerce
Springfield, VA. 22151

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE

ATTENTION

AS NOTED IN THE NTIS ANNOUNCEMENT,
PORTIONS OF THIS REPORT ARE NOT LEGIBLE.
HOWEVER, IT IS THE BEST REPRODUCTION
AVAILABLE FROM THE COPY SENT TO NTIS.

ja

Page

SINKIANG

Central Delegation Warmly Welcomed in Urumchi 17

Urumchi--Handsome City on China's Northwest Frontier 18

Two New Films Shown in Sinkiang 20

Sinkiang Develops Land and Air Transport 20

UNIVERSITIES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

China's Universities--Important Bases for Scientific Research 22

WIRED BROADCASTING

Radio Rediffusion Network Expands in Chinese Countryside 26

VEGETABLES

China's Largest City Achieves Self-Sufficiency in Vegetables 27

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Afghan President Greets Chinese National Day 30

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Posts and Telecommunications Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 30

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian, Tunisian Papers Mark Chinese National Day 31

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine Cardiovascular Surgeons' Delegation Feted in Peking 32

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australia-China Society Celebrates Chinese National Day 32

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian President Greets Chinese National Day 33

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese National Day Reception in Havana 33

Cuban President and Prime Minister Greet Chinese National Day 34

Page

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Premier Greets Chinese National Day 34

CHINA AND DENMARK

Queen of the Denmark Greets Chinese National Day 35

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinea President Greets China's National Day 35

Chinese Ambassador to Equatorial Guinea Gives National Day Reception 36

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish Government Civil Aviation Delegation Leaves Peking for Kwangchow 36

CHINA AND GABON

Chinese Ambassador to Gabon Gives National Day Reception 37

CHINA AND GREECE

Greek Friend Feted in Peking 37

CHINA AND GUYANA

Prime Minister of Guyana Greets Chinese National Day 38

CHINA AND INDIA

Indian Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day 38

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Ho Ying Meets Iraqi Journalists 39

CHINA AND JAPAN

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Zentaro Kosaka and Wife 39

Peking Arts Troupe Gives Performances in Japanese Cities 39

China-Japan Friendship Association Delegation Makes Visits in Japan 40

Emperor of Japan Greets Chinese National Day 41

Vice Premier Wang Chen Meets Japanese Delegation 42

Zentaro Kosaka and Wife Leave Peking 42

Page

CHINA AND KENYA

Kenyan President Greets China's National Day 42

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Government Delegation Visits Mangyongdae 43

Korean Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe Arrives in Tantung 44

Peking Film Reception Marks Anniversary of Korean Workers' Party . . 44

CHINA AND LAOS

King of Laos Greets Chinese National Day 45

Lao Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day 45

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malaysian Supreme Head of State Greets Chinese National Day 46

Malaysian Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day 46

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Head of State Greets Chinese National Day 47

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Chinese Ambassador to Mongolia Gives National Day Reception 47

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Moroccan King Greets Chinese National Day 48

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Queen Juliana of Netherlands Greets Chinese National Day 48

CHINA AND NIGER

Chinese Ambassador to Niger Gives National Day Reception 49

Niger Leader Greets China's National Day 49

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Chinese National Day Reception in Lagos 50

CHINA AND PALESTINE

PLO Leader Greets Chinese National Day 50

Page

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Ambassador to Peru Gives National Day Reception 51

Peruvian Newspapers Hail Anniversary of Founding of PRC 52

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Chinese Ambassador to Sri Lanka Gives National Day Reception 53

Sri Lanka-China Friendship Association Meeting Marks Chinese National Day 53

CHINA AND SWEDEN

King Carl Gustaf of Sweden Greets Chinese National Day 54

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Telecommunications Delegation Leaves Peking for Geneva 54

President of Swiss Federal Council Greets Chinese National Day 55

CHINA AND TOGO

Chinese Films, Photos Welcomed in Lome 55

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian President Sends National Day Greetings to Chairman Mao 56

Tunisian President Sends National Day Greetings to Chu Teh 56

Tunisian Prime Minister Greets China's National Day 57

CHINA AND UN

Chiao Kuan-hua Calls on Ugandan President Fetes Heads of Delegations of Some Countries 57

CHINA AND US

Chief of Chinese Liaison Office in US Gives National Day Reception 58

American Professor Feted in Peking 59

Cordial Meeting between Teng Ying-chao and Lois Snow 59

Page

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Film Show in Hanoi Marks Chinese National Day 60

Saigon-Gia Dinh Meeting Marks Chinese National Day 61

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

YAR Chairman Greets Chinese National Day 61

Prime Minister of the Arabic Republic of Yemen Greets Chinese National Day 62

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian President Greets China's National Day 62

NATIONAL

CRITICISM OF "WATER MARGIN"

Slaves and Vassals - by Li Kuo-t'ao 64

A Simon-Pure Capitulationist - by Ya Lin 66

"Welcome Rain" for Which Class - by Ts'ao Chin-hsing 73

Distinguish between the "Good" and the "Evil" - by Chang Chen 75

BOURGEOIS RIGHTS

Strive To Break Away from the Narrow Horizon of Bourgeois Rights 77

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

A Decade in the Countryside 80

URBAN HOUSING

New China Solves Housing Problem in Cities 82

CONSUMER GOODS

Shanghai Provides Other Urban and Rural Markets with Abundant Daily-Use Articles 84

Page

MINORITY NATIONALITIES

Life of People of Tajik Nationality Today 85

COAL MINING

New Mining Center in Southwest China 88

HIGHWAYS

More Highways Built in Central China Minority Area 89

THIRD NATIONAL GAMES

Foreign Guests to China's Third National Games Leave for Home 90

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day 91

Australia-China Society Marks Chinese National Day 91

CHINA AND BELGIUM

King of Belgium Greets Chinese National Day 92

Belgium-China Association Marks Chinese National Day 92

CHINA AND BOTSWANA

Botswana Leader Greets Chinese National Day 93

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Queen of United Kingdom Greets Chinese National Day 94

Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding Celebrates China's National Day 94

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Bulgarian State Council and Council of Ministers Greet Chinese National Day 95

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Chiao Kuan-hua Calls on Samdech Sihanouk 95

Cambodian Journalists Delegation Visits Tientsin 96

Chiao Kuan-hua Fetes Samdech Sihanouk 96

Page

CHINA AND CAPE VERDE

Cape Verde President Greets Chinese National Day 97

Cape Verde Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day 98

CHINA AND CHAD

Chad Leader Receives Chinese Ambassador 98

CHINA AND CYPRUS

Cyprus President Greets Chinese National Day 98

CHINA AND DAHOMEY

Dahomey President Greets Chinese National Day 99

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

GDR State Council and Council of Ministers Greet Chinese National Day 99

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chinese Wu Shu Delegation Leaves Peking 100

President Sadat Greets China's National Day 100

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinean President Receives Chinese Ambassador 101

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Guests Feted in Peking 101

CHINA AND FINLAND

President of Finland Greets China's National Day 102

CHINA AND GREECE

Greek President Greets Chinese National Day 102

CHINA AND HONG KONG AND MACAO

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Hong Kong and Macao Compatriots Delegation 103

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Chairman of Hungarian Council of Ministers Greets Chinese National Day 103

Page

CHINA AND ICELAND

President of Iceland Greets Chinese National Day 104

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi President Greets China's National Day 104

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian President Greets Chinese National Day 105

Chinese National Day Celebrated in Rome 105

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Taijiquan Visiting Delegation Feted in Peking 106

Founding Anniversary of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Celebrated in Osaka 106

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe Gives Premiere in Tantung 107

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Amir of Kuwait Greets Chinese National Day 108

Acting Kuwaiti Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day 108

Peking Reception Honors Kuwait Handball Team 109

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

Grand Duke of Luxembourg Greets Chinese National Day 109

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese National Day Celebrated in Mexico 110

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Mongolian Leader Greets China's National Day 110

CHINA AND NEPAL

Meeting in Celebration of China's National Day Held in Nepal 111

King of Nepal Greets China's National Day 112

Nepalese Medical Association Delegation Feted in Peking 112

Page

CHINA AND NORWAY

National Norway-China Friendship Association Celebrates Chinese National Day 113

King of Norway Greets China's National Day 113

Prime Minister of Norway Greets China's National Day 113

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian President Greets Chinese National Day 114

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine President Greets China's National Day 114

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Delegation of Supreme Political Council of Romanian Armed Forces Leaves Shenyang for Kwangchow 115

Delegation of Romania-China Friendship Association Leaves Tachai for Peking 115

Delegatin of Supreme Political Council of Romanian Armed Forces Leave Kwangchow for Kweilin 116

CHINA AND RWANDA

Rwanda President Greets Chinese National Day 117

CHINA AND SAN MARINO

Heads of State of San Marino Greet Chinese National Day 117

CHINA AND SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Sao Tome and Principe Leaders Greet Chinese National Day 118

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leone President Greets Chinese National Day 118

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Presidium of Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers of USSR Greet Chinese National Day 119

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese President Greets Chinese National Day 119

Page

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Association Holds Chinese Photo Exhibition 120

Swiss Gymnastics Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 120

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian Friendly Personage Leaves Peking for Home 121

Syrian Premier Greets Chinese National Day 121

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian First Vice President Gives Farewell Party to Chinese Consul in Zanzibar 121

CHINA AND THAILAND

Thailand Prime Minister Greets China's National Day 122

Thailand National Assembly Speaker Greets China's National Day 122

CHINA AND US

US-China People's Friendship Association of New York Celebrates Chinese National Day 123

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Venezuelan President Greets Chinese National Day 123

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Robaya Greets China's National Day 124

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Warmly Welcomes Distinguished Yugoslav Guests 124

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zaire President Greets Chinese National Day 126

NATIONAL

CRITICISM OF "WATER MARGIN"

How Does Sung Chiang Practice Capitulationism? - by Chiang Nan 127

Page

LITERARY AND ART CRITICISM

Strive To Master the Two Criteria of Literary and Art Criticism - by Wu Ling-wu 134

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO WORK

Adopt the Dialectical Viewpoint Toward Distribution According to Work 136

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR CHOU HSING

Peking Memorial Meeting for Late Comrade Chou Hsing 141

RURAL CULTURAL LIFE

Cultural Life Flourishes in Chinese Villages 143

DIVERSIFIED ECONOMY

Diversified Economy Promotes Farm Production in North China County 146

LEARNING FROM TACHAI

Central China Province Achieves Big Success in Learning from Tachai . 147

MINORITY THEATRICAL ART

Minority Theatrical Art Flourishes in Sinkiang 149

LIGHT INDUSTRY

Peking Expands Light Industry 151

WORKER-TECHNICIANS

China's Largest Oilfield Trains Workers as Technicians 153

TAIWAN

Sixty-Five Released US-Chiang Men Leave for Taiwan Via Fukien Coast and Shumchun 155

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AFRICA

Chiao Kuan-hua Fetes Heads, Representatives of African Delegations . 156

CHINA AND BANGLADESH

China and Bangladesh Establish Diplomatic Relations 156

Page

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs Leader Meets British Guests 157

Chinese Vice Minister of Petroleum and Chemical Industries Meets British Guest 157

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Sports Friendship Delegation Feted in Peking 158

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Sihanouk Fetes Chinese Delegation to UN 158

Cambodian Journalists Delegation Visits Tachai Production Brigade . . 159

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Friends Leave Peking for Other Parts of China 159

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

GDR National Day Marked in Peking 160

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chinese Wu Shu Delegation Arrives in Egypt 160

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Leader Greets Chinese National Day 161

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finland-China Society Celebrates Chinese National Day 161

CHINA AND GABON

Gabonese President Greets Chinese National Day 162

CHINA AND GUYANA

Chinese Ambassador to Guyana Gives Film Reception 162

CHINA AND ITALY

Li Chiang, Ho Ying and Kuo Li Meet Delegation of General Confederation of Italian Industry 163

Chairman of General Confederation of Italian Industry Leaves Peking for Home 163

Page

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Prime Minister Receives Chu Tu-nan 164

China-Japan Friendship Association Delegation Welcomed in Tokyo . . . 164

Chinese Leader Yao Wen-yuan Meets Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association Delegation 165

Chairman of Japan Socialist Party Meets Chinese Delegation Leader . . 165

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Leading Members Visit Chinese Exhibition 166

Korean Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Press Conference in Peking . . . 167

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Pyongyang for Home 167

Korean Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe Leaves Tantung for Home 168

CHINA AND MALDIVES

President of Maldives Greets China's National Day 168

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Head of State Receives Chinese Ambassador 169

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian President Greets Chinese National Day 169

CHINA AND MEXICO

Visiting Group of Mexican Society of Friends of People's China Leaves Peking for Southern China 170

Chinese Foreign Minister Calls on Mexican President in New York . . . 170

September Visiting Group to China of Mexico-People's China Friendship Association Leaves Peking for Home 170

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Council of State Greets Chinese National Day 171

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Friendly Get-Together between Romanian Agricultural Co-op Members and Chinese Diplomats 171

Deputy Secretary-General of Chinese Academy of Sciences Meets and Fetes Romanian Scientists 172

Page

Delegation of Supreme Political Council of Romanian Armed Forces Leaves Shanghai for Peking 173

CHINA AND RWANDA

Rwandan Trade Delegation Feted in Peking 173

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese High-Ranking Military Delegation Leaves Nanking for Shanghai 174

Sudanese High-Ranking Military Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Hangchow 174

CHINA AND TUNISIA

First Chinese Medical Team Leaves Tunisia 175

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkish President Greets Chinese National Day 175

Turkish Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day 176

CHINA AND UGANDA

Ugandan President Greets Chinese National Day 176

CHINA AND UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

President of United Arab Emirates Greets Chinese National Day 177

CHINA AND US

Dr. Henry A. Kissinger to Visit China 177

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

President of Yugoslav Federal Executive Council and His Wife Arrive in Peking to Rousing Welcome 178

List of Official Members Accompanying President Dzemal Bijedic 179

Chinese Leaders Meet President Dzemal Bijedic 180

Peking Grand Banquet in Honor of President and Madame Bijedic 180

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech 184

Page

President Dzemal Bijedic's Speech 186

Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets President Dzemal Bijedic and Other Distinguished Yugoslav Guests 190

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and President Bijedic Continue Talks 191

Yugoslav Journalists Accompanying President Dzemal Bijedic on Visit to China Feted in Peking 191

President Bijedic and Wife Give Grand Reciprocal Banquet in Peking 192

SOVIETUS RIVALRY

Jen-min Jih-pao Article on Soviet-US Contention for World Hegemony 194

NATIONAL

STUDY OF HISTORY

Kuang-ming Jih-pao Announces the Publication of a Special Column Called "Study of History" 198

LI HSIU-CH'ENG'S CAPITULATIONIST LINE

Revisionists Inevitably Are Capitulationists - by Hua T'ien and Chih Kuang 200

TIBET

The New Emerging Working Class--the Vanguard of Revolution in Tibet 203

Flourishing New Tibet 208

REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT

County Party Secretary Carries Forward Revolutionary Spirit 211

COOPERATIVE MEDICAL SERVICE

Relations between Big and Small Factories in China 213

MACHINE BUILDING

Rapid Growth of Shanghai Machine-Building Industry 215

Page

WHEAT CROSSBREEDING

Chinese Scientists Crossbreed Winter and Spring Wheat, Cultivate New Varieties 217

OVERSEAS CHINESE

Chinese National Day Celebrated by Overseas Chinese All Over World 218

BAIRAM FESTIVAL

Bairam Festival Observed in Peking 219

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Government Shipping Delegation Leaves Peking for Algeria 220

CHINA AND BANGLADESH

Jen-min Jih-pao Greets Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and the People's Republic of Bangladesh 220

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets British Guests 222

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Ho Ying Meets British Guests 222

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Higher Education Delegation Leaves Peking on Visit to Canada, Britain and France 223

Canadian Professors Leave Peking 223

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Friends Leave Peking for Home 224

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chinese Wu Shu Delegation Gives Premiere in Egypt 224

CHINA AND FRANCE

Ting Hsueh-sung Meets Mme. Helene Marchisio 225

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Italian Friends 225

Page

CHINA AND JAPAN

Hakone Japan-China Friends Association Established in Japan 225

Early Conclusion of Japan-China Amicable Pact Urged in Hyogo 226

Peking Arts Troupe Continues Visit in Japan 227

CHINA AND KOREA

CPC Central Committee Greets Founding Anniversary of Workers' Party of Korea 228

Resplendent Course of Struggle -- Editorial of Jen-min Jih-pao 230

Chinese Government Delegation Back in Peking 233

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwait and Chinese Handball Players Play Friendly Match in Peking 233

CHINA AND LAOS

Head of Chinese Pavilion at Lao "That Luang" Festival International Fair Leaves Peking for Vientiane 233

MALAYSIA

Malaysian Paper Calls for Vigilance Against Soviet Infiltration 234

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Guests Met and Feted in Peking 235

Delegation of Supreme Political Council of Romanian Armed Forces Leaves Kweilin for Shanghai 235

Comrade Chang Chun-chiao Meets Delegation of Supreme Political Council of Romanian Armed Forces 236

Comrade Chen Yung-kuei Meets Romanian Party Workers' Delegation 236

Delegation of Romania-China Friendship Association Visits Shantung and Nanking 237

Page

Romanian Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Visiting Delegation of Supreme Political Council of Romanian Armed Forces 237

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao on Gromyko's Speech at 30th UN General Assembly Session 238

Social Vices Rife in USSR -- Result of Capitalist Restoration 241

Hung-ch'i Article: "Economic Root Cause of Soviet Revisionists' Quest for World Hegemony" 244

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Guests Leave Peking for Korea 248

CHINA AND US

Delegation of Leaders of US World Affairs Organizations Feted in Peking 248

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets New Ambassador of Republic of South Vietnam to China 249

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and President Bijedic Hold Talks 249

President Bijedic Visits Peking Commune 250

President Dzemal Bijedic Attends Peking Soiree 250

President and Madame Bijedic and Other Distinguished Yugoslav Guests Leave Peking for Nanking 251

President Dzemal Bijedic and Other Distinguished Yugoslav Guests Arrive in Nanking 252

President Bijedic Welcomed at Nanking Banquet 253

NATIONAL

STRUGGLE FOR AND AGAINST THE OFFER OF AMNESTY AND ENLISTMENT

The Struggle for and Against the Offer of Amnesty and Enlistment in the History of Peasant Uprisings - by Nan Ku 255

Page

NATIONALITIES LANGUAGES

Give Play to the Role of Nationalities Languages in Consolidating the Dictatorship of the Proletariat 263

PHONETICIZATION

Chinese Language Phoneticization Helps Me to Read and To Study Theory - by Lu Kuang-hua 269

SINKIANG ANNIVERSARY

Central Delegation Visits Places in Sinkiang 271

Vice Premier Chen Hsi-lien Returns to Peking at Head of Central Delegation 272

RARE EARTH INDUSTRY

China Develops Rare Earth Industry 273

WALKING TRACTORS

East China Province Produces More Walking Tractors 275

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

Northeast China Agricultural Science Institute Achieves New Successes 276

FARMING

East China Province Transforms Farming System 278

COOPERATIVE MEDICAL SERVICE

Cooperative Medical Service Spreads in Northeast China Rural Commune 281

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chinese Sericulture Technicians Conclude Mission in Afghanistan . . . 283

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Ambassador Fetes New Leading Members of Albanian-Chinese Friendship Society 283

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Chinese Photo Exhibition Opens in Vienna 284

Page

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Chinese Ambassador Holds Soiree in Honor of Belgian Prime Minister . 284

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese and Chinese Footballers Play Friendly Match in Peking 285

Burmese Ambassador to China Gives Banquet in Peking 285

Burmese Cane Ball Team Exhibits Skills in Peking 286

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Journalists Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Changsha 286

CHINA AND CONGO

Peking Banquet in Honor of Congolese Delegation 287

CHINA AND ICELAND

Iceland-China Cultural Society Celebrates Chinese National Day . . . 288

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Track and Field Delegation Leaves for Japan 288

Japanese Press Organizations Celebrate Chinese National Day 289

China-Japan Friendship Association Delegation Leaves Japan for Home . 289

Vice President of China-Japan Friendship Association
Meets Japanese Friends 290

China-Japan Friendship Association Delegation Back in Peking 290

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Reception in Peking
on Anniversary of Korean Workers' Party 291

CHINA AND MEXICO

Peking Reception in Honor of Mexican "Blue Cross"
Football Delegation 294

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of Chinese Embassy in
Philippines Leaves Peking for Post 295

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

October 20, 1975 No. 5957

****
* NATIONAL *
****

CRITICISM OF "WATER MARGIN"

On Chin Sheng-t'an's Chopping the Water Margin in Two at the Waist

by

Po Ch'ing (柏青)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 5, 1975)

The Water Margin is a teaching material by negative example that publicizes and extols capitulationism. Legend has it that it was completed by Shih Nai-an between Yüan and Ming dynasties and that the original version comprised 100 chapters. In the course of circulation, there also had appeared editions with 150 chapters and 115 chapters. Toward the end of Ming, the feudal scholar Chin Sheng-t'an chopped the Water Margin in two at the waist, superscribed punctuation marks and running commentaries, and turned it into a version with 70 chapters. This version with Ch'in's commentaries was most widely circulated and had all along been played up. The feudal men of letters of the Ch'ing Dynasty praised Chin Sheng-t'an's chopping the Water Margin in two at the waist as "the most wonderful kind of tailoring." The comprador scholar Hu Shih even described the Water Margin with Chin's commentaries as "an immortal wonder book." After liberation, some people still praised the version with Chin's commentaries as the "best version" of the Water Margin and went on to play up the Water Margin chopped in two at the waist by Chin Sheng-t'an. Therefore, the analysis of the reactionary essence of the Water Margin chopped in two at the waist by Chin Sheng-t'an is something indispensable to the criticism and discussion of the Water Margin.

The Water Margin has portrayed the whole course of capitulation. The main contents of its first 71 chapters deal with the formation and development of the insurgent army at Liangshan as well as Sung Chiang's usurping leadership at Liangshanpo, flaunting the banner of "carrying out the wish of Heaven" and pushing the capitulationist line of opposing only corrupt

officials but not the emperor and waiting exclusively for the offer of amnesty and enlistment by the imperial court. After the 71st chapter, the main contents deal with the malignant development of Sung Chiang's capitulationist line from opposing only corrupt officials but not the emperor to accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment from the Sung Dynasty of the Chao family and fighting for the imperial court the bandits who do not "carry out the wish of Heaven." Sung Chiang is thus ultimately a vassal. Such a structure has also wholly embodied the reactionary political design of the author.

But the version with Chin's commentaries has cut away all the contents after the 71st chapter. It brings the whole book to an end by adding Lu Chun-i's nightmare and changes the first chapter in the original version into the "prologue," thus giving rise to the version of Water Margin with 70 chapters. After it is chopped in two at the waist, the Water Margin has cut away a series of crimes committed by Sung Chiang through betrayal and capitulation to become the hired ruffian against the revolution. At the chrysanthemum meeting, Sung Chiang openly puts forward the capitulationist slogan, "I'll not rest content until the emperor has granted us an offer of amnesty and enlistment at an early date." He uses both persuasion and force toward and represses with all ways and means Li K'uei and the others who are unwilling to capitulate. Afterward, Sung Chiang tries his utmost to curry favor with the imperial court. He "kowtows" to the captured reactionary bureaucrat Kao Ch'iu, treats him as an honored guest, respectfully accompanies him down the mountain stronghold and "waits with one mind for the offer of amnesty and enlistment." He is most obsequious to the "imperial envoy" who has come with an offer of amnesty and enlistment. He "kowtows to confess his crimes," and claims that he "will be loyal and patriotic and will die without a grudge." He even does not hesitate to go to the capital city to bribe Li Shih-shih, the favorite courtesan of the emperor, in an attempt to obtain a "letter of amnesty and enlistment" from the emperor. After accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment, Sung Chiang also personally leads his troops to fight Fang La. He ruthlessly suppresses and "mutilates" the insurgent peasants. Because of this, Sung Chiang is able "to attain high ranks." However, like all lackeys, he finally comes to an ignominious end. After drinking the poisoned wine bestowed by the emperor, this unreservedly loyal vassal still cries at the top of his voice, "Even though the imperial court has let me down, my loyalty will not let the imperial court down." Out of the fear that Li K'uei would return once again to Liangshan, he also sets a trap and poisons to death Li K'uei with the wine bestowed by the emperor. These startling facts have thoroughly exposed the heinous features of this capitulationist Sung Chiang and the reactionary essence of the capitulationist line.

Chairman Mao says, "The merit of the book Water Margin lies precisely in the portrayal of capitulation. It serves as a teaching material by negative example to help all the people recognize capitulationists." After the Water Margin is chopped in two at the waist, it has nullified the serious and undesirable consequences of the capitulationist line, covered up the true look of the capitulationist Sung Chiang and blurred people's recognition of the reactionary essence of the Water Margin in publicizing capitulationism. Therefore, this teaching material by negative example has not only lost its completeness and become "a dragonfly without its tail," but also been transformed into something untruthful.

Lu Hsün was very dissatisfied with Chin Sheng-t'an's chopping the Water Margin in two at the waist. He had especially written "On Chin Sheng-t'an," an article commenting on Chin Sheng-t'an. He pointed out, "It is very stupid of him to cut away the last half of the Water Margin and dream of a 'Chi Shu-yeh' to kill Sung Chiang and all his followers." This was his pungent sarcasm and profound criticism of Chin Sheng-t'an's chopping the Water Margin in two at the waist.

The chopping of the Water Margin in two at the waist by Chin Sheng-t'an definitely does not signify that there is any difference in fundamental stand between him and the author of the Water Margin. They are completely identical in their hostility toward the peasant revolution. However, they hold different views on the strategy to deal with peasant uprisings.

The author of the Water Margin advocates that in the course of suppressing the peasant uprisings, the strategy of waging "psychological warfare" at the same time must be emphasized. He vainly attempts to use this pliant knife of "amnesty and enlistment" to exterminate the peasant revolution. As he sees it, the utilization of such landlord elements as Sung Chiang who have wormed their way into the peasant insurgent army to usurp leadership in the insurgent army and to disintegrate the revolution from within is more helpful than to rely on the reactionary troops to quell the revolution. The facts show that Sung Chiang can accomplish what Ts'ai Ching, T'ung Kuan, Kao Ch'iu and their ilk have been unable to accomplish. Therefore, in the Water Margin the author spares no effort in disparaging the revolutionary leader Ch'ao Kai of Liangshanpo. He excludes him from the 108 people and makes him "die an early death" so as to enable the capitulationist ringleader Sung Chiang to become No. 1 and usurp leadership. He also distorts and vilifies Li K'uei, Wu Yung, the three Juan brothers and other people opposed to capitulation, and lauds such political representatives of the landlord class as Sung Chiang and Lu Chun-i to the skies.

The author of Water Margin also embellishes Sung Chiang's recruitment of deserters and turncoats as the "recruitment of brave men." He describes Sung Chiang's capitulationist line for "carrying out the wish of Heaven" to win an offer of amnesty and enlistment as the will of Heaven and the "mystical precept" received from "the Mystical Goddess of Paradise," as well as something that wins people's hearts and "the gratitude of the public." He describes the acceptance of the offer of amnesty and enlistment by the insurgent army under the manipulation of the capitulationist Sung Chiang as "the right course" and describes Sung Chiang who serves as a hired ruffian of the Sung Dynasty to suppress the peasant uprisings as "loyal and patriotic." His criminal intent is marked by the vain attempt to embellish the capitulationist faction through publicizing capitulationism so as to smother the revolutionary consciousness and rebellious spirit of the insurgent peasants, and to enable them to die without outside interferences or to incorporate themselves into the orbit for defending feudal reactionary rule. This is a most vicious and malignant tactic.

However, Chin Sheng-t'an is opposed to this strategy of "offering amnesty and enlistment" advocated in the Water Margin, and this has been clearly reflected in his three prefaces to the Water Margin and many

commentaries. He holds that "the offer of amnesty and enlistment" to peasant uprisings means "the loss of dignity to the imperial court" and "the violation of state laws" and would lead to "the attribution of all crimes to the imperial court and of all merits to the bandits," thus enabling "those who are already bandits to take pride in their having become bandits and those who are not bandits to think of becoming bandits." By sending Sung Chiang to quell the other peasant insurgent forces, "he is bound to be united and become even more rabid." Therefore, Chin Sheng-t'an makes every effort to disparage and denounce Sung Chiang and alleges that Sung Chiang feigns to be honest and just "by taking crafty and dishonest steps to preach his honesty and justice everywhere." His object is to show that the strategy of "pacification" is detrimental.

Chin Sheng-t'an holds that as far as those who have gone to Liangshan are concerned, no matter whether they have gone there consciously or by force of circumstances, no matter whether they are genuine or sham rebels, and no matter whether they are antagonistic to the imperial court to the end or "take temporary abode at that body of water to wait for an offer of amnesty and enlistment from the imperial court," they are all "rebellious" and must be thoroughly exterminated. Even Sung Chiang, the ringleader of the capitulationists also cannot be pardoned. It is precisely under the guidance of this way of thinking that he has chopped away the last twenty or more chapters of the Water Margin, deleted the episodes about Sung Chiang's accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment and fighting Fang La, and brought the story to an end by fabricating the "nightmare" so as to make the beheading of the 108 people possible.

It was not a matter of coincidence that Chin Sheng-t'an should chop the Water Margin in two at the waist. Lu Hsün pointed out, "Why was it necessary for Chin Sheng-t'an to delete the part after the 'offer of amnesty and enlistment'? This was also probably due to the influence of the environment in society at that time."

The class antagonisms in society at the end of Ming were never so acute before. The storms of peasant revolution had swept through the north and south of the Yangtze River, and the feudal "three bonds and five constant virtues as well as law and discipline had been entirely swept away." For the sake of quelling the peasant uprisings, the rulers of the Ming Dynasty appointed in 1629 Yang Ho as the governor of three border areas. He simultaneously adopted the tactics of "suppression" and "pacification" toward the insurgent armies with emphasis on "pacification." After the failure of the policy of "enlistment and pacification" in 1631, Yang Ho was sent to prison, and Hung Ch'eng-ch'ou was recalled as governor. Hung adopted instead both the tactics of "suppression" and "pacification" with emphasis on "suppression." The enemy's military suppression and trick of "enlistment and pacification" brought difficulties and setbacks to the peasant uprisings. However, the revolutionary peasants were unwilling to yield and they waged a persistent struggle. The conflagration of uprisings burned more vigorously and spread as a result of "pacification" and "suppression." The bureaucrat-landlord Mei Chih-huan cried in alarm, "As things stand, there is no hope left in pacification," "but suppression is also by no means easy to carry out."

It was precisely in the year 1641 when Chin Sheng-t'an chopped the Water Margin in two at the waist that Li Tzu-ch'eng led the peasant insurgent army to take Loyang. They executed Prince Fu or Chu Shang-hsün who had committed numerous heinous crimes, and annihilated several hundred thousand reactionary troops. They were warmly welcomed by the people. "Those bearing banners came in a stream day and night, and one command drew a million men." Some insurgent troops which had been disintegrated by the rulers with the trick of "enlistment and pacification" once again held aloft the banner of resistance. Therefore, the feudal reactionary forces, like the professional gamblers who had lost everything, vainly attempted to stamp out the revolution with more frenzied massacre. This "not only showed that these dark forces still had strength but also revealed their last-ditch struggle." They dreamed of prolonging their life temporarily in the pool of blood shed by the insurgent peasants. At the crucial juncture of this struggle, Chin Seng-t'an chopped the Water Margin in two at the waist. This was in conformity with the need of the feudal rulers of the Ming Dynasty for changes in strategy, and reflected the frenziedness of the reactionary ruling classes about to be drowned.

Chin Sheng-t'an came of a fallen landlord family. He stubbornly adhered to the reactionary stand and was extremely hostile to the peasant revolution. He attributed the vigorous development of the peasant revolutionary movement to the failure of the policy of "enlistment and pacification" of the rulers. He held that the Water Margin was unfavorable to the extermination of the peasant revolution because it merely publicized amnesty and enlistment. He did not realize the sinister design of the author of the Water Margin in publicizing and extolling capitulationism. He held that by offering amnesty and enlistment to the insurgent army, praising the "bandit chieftain" Sung Chiang as "a hero among heroes" "imbued with benevolence and virtue" and "with both loyalty and justice," and allowing him to "make great contributions and accomplish great tasks" for the imperial court, to advance in rank and position and to bring glory to his wife and security to his sons, this was no different from encouraging ever more people to rise in rebellion. He said, "If those 108 people were allowed to survive in the Sung Dynasty, who knows how many hundred and thousand people would try the same course in posterity!" Especially at a time the conflagration of peasant uprisings was spreading over the country, "it would not do to allow" the continued circulation of this novel that "stood right and wrong on their head." However, the Water Margin had been in circulation for more than 200 years and "could not be banned." Therefore, he hit upon a "wonderful idea." He falsely claimed that he had discovered an "ancient version" and chopped the Water Margin in two at the waist, so that it could serve the policy of massacre adopted by the rulers of the Ming Dynasty.

For more than twenty years after liberation, there has been a serious struggle on how to appraise the Water Margin chopped in two at the waist by Chin Sheng-t'an, and there have emerged erroneous views of all descriptions with their undesirable consequences that have still not been clarified up to the present.

One view holds that Chin Sheng-t'an is a critic with a rebellious spirit of the feudal era. He has chopped the Water Margin in two at the

waist because he is opposed to Sung Chiang's compromise and capitulation. He has arranged a nightmare to end the story because he wants to make the insurgent peasants "stay aboveboard, die a heroic death and preserve their heroic features." And so on and so forth. In a word, the chopping in two at the waist is well done.

Is Chin Sheng-t'an really opposed to Sung Chiang's compromise and capitulation? Of course not. What he is opposed to is only Sung Chiang's "becoming a bandit" and the "offer of amnesty and enlistment" by the imperial court to the insurgent army. His careful arrangement of that nightmare is also definitely not for giving a heroic and tragic end to the insurgent peasants. Look, after the capture of Lu Chun-i, instead of leading his troops to offer resistance, Sung Chiang "is willing to go over to the imperial court so as to preserve the life of Lu." With their hands tied, "they weep together and come in on their knees to beg for pardon." But they are "all beheaded on the grass in front of the hall." How could it be said that they "have stayed aboveboard and died a heroic death"? Actually they have surrendered in humiliation and died an ignominious death. On this episode, Chin Sheng-t'an comments, "This is really writing of good omen." Hasn't this made it very clear on the side of which class his sympathy lies?

Among Chin Sheng-t'an's commentaries, there are statements criticizing the corrupt officials, and some people have endeavored to make use of them to show that he is "a rebel to feudal political power." The facts are not so. After reading the "book of a talented scholar" punctuated and annotated by Chin Sheng-t'an, Emperor Shun-chih of the Ch'ing Dynasty praised him "a master in classic writing." Because of this, Chin Sheng-t'an was so agreeably surprised by the great favors that he exclusively devoted himself to writing poems in praise of "the achievements of no equal in the world" of the Ch'ing Dynasty. Even on this deathbed, he was still unable to forget this emperor and "intimate friend" and talked "again and again of the late emperor." How could such a loyal vassal to a feudal emperor be "a rebel to feudal political power"?

Opposition only to corrupt officials but not the emperor--this is the common stand of the author of Water Margin and Chin Sheng-t'an. Chin Sheng-t'an's derision and revilement of Kao Ch'iu and his ilk merely reflected the struggle of dogs biting at each other within the landlord class, and is at most an admonition for the emperor in a roundabout way. He aims at giving the feudal ruling clique plenty of help by means of a little revilement.

As regards the decadent feudal system, instead of exposing it, Chin Sheng-t'an has covered it up in a thousand and one ways. In a commentary on Chapter 43, he says, "The imperial court cherishes men of ability, but the crafty ministers have blocked the way." The imperial court is good, and only the crafty ministers are to be blamed. Furthermore, "the blocking of the imperial court by crafty ministers is also not a major evil," and it is unworthy to make a great fuss over this. Look, where can the slightest "rebellious spirit" be found! Lu Hsün had long ago pointed out, "Chin Sheng-t'an was not a rebel for resistance." But some commentaries on Chin Sheng-t'an in the past ran completely counter to this correct judgment.

Although those who hold another view express disagreement with the affirmation of the Water Margin chopped in two at the waist by Chin Sheng-t'an, their argument is based on Chin Sheng-t'an's "vilification of Sung Chiang, the leader cherished by the heroes and brave men of Liangshanpo" and his distortion of the theme of Water Margin in praising the peasant uprising. Those holding this view have actually completely affirmed the embellishment and praising of the capitulationist Sung Chiang by the Water Margin. They have confused the struggle between Sung Chiang and Kao Ch'iu within the landlord class with the struggle waged by the insurgent peasants at Liangshanpo against feudal rule. They have looked upon the landlord element Sung Chiang who usurped leadership in the peasant uprising as the leader representing the interests of the peasants and "cherished by the brave men of Liangshanpo." They have not realized that the struggle waged against Sung Chiang's "carrying out the wish of Heaven" and contending for the offer of amnesty and enlistment by Li K'uei, Wu Yung and the three Juan brothers who "are not afraid of lawsuits and Heaven" is a reflection of the life-and-death struggle between the peasantry and the landlord class within the insurgent army.

The Water Margin excludes Ch'ao Kai from the 108 people, describes this renegade to the peasant uprising Sung Chiang as the natural leader, and alleges that the acceptance of the offer of amnesty and enlistment is the common desire of the insurgent peasants. This is precisely for distorting and opposing the peasant uprising. How can it be described as "a warm praise" to the peasant uprising? In his commentaries, Chin Sheng-t'an has really disparaged Sung Chiang by portraying this "loyal vassal and martyr" of the landlord class Sung Chiang as the "bandit chieftain" who has been "led to the assembly of bad people." He describes Sung Chiang's "one-track mind for serving the country and his looking forward every day to the offer of amnesty and enlistment" as a "changed tactic of the bandit." His disparagement of Sung Chiang is definitely not a criticism of Sung Chiang from the stand of the insurgent peasants. It reveals only his hostility toward the peasant uprising by taking the stand of the landlord class.

The author of Water Margin eulogizes Sung Chiang as "a man of principle" loyal to the imperial court, but Chin Sheng-t'an disparages Sung Chiang as a "bandit chief" who offends against his superiors and stirs up confusion. Be it eulogy or disparagement, their reactionary stand is identical in every respect. As those holding this view have not fundamentally recognized the reactionary theme of the Water Margin and the repulsive features of Sung Chiang, they of course cannot truly recognize the common reactionary essence of the original version of Water Margin and the version with Chin's commentaries.

Yet another view holds that while Chin Sheng-t'an has chopped the Water Margin in two at the waist with a reactionary motive, the version with Chin's commentaries has deleted Sung Chiang's acceptance of the offer of amnesty and enlistment and his campaign against Fang La with good objective results In point of fact, by chopping in two at the waist and punctuating and annotating the Water Margin, Chin Sheng-t'an has made the capitulationist theme of the Water Margin more obscure and hence more deceptive. Chin Sheng-t'an also vigorously peddles "the mandate of Heaven," "loyalty and forbearance,"

"filial piety and brotherly subordination" and other doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, as well as the nihilist decadent ideas, such as "the suddenness of life and death" and "life is like a dream." The Water Margin's "layout and style of writing have also been arbitrarily drawn toward stereotyped writing." As the version of Water Margin with Chin's commentaries is more widely circulated, it has effectively extended the detrimental influence of the Water Margin.

For a long time, these erroneous views have appeared in the appraisal of the Water Margin with Chin's commentaries, and many problems have been found in work to publish and comment on the Water Margin. All this is by no means fortuitous. The different views held toward Chin Sheng-t'an's chopping the Water Margin in two at the waist have, in the final analysis, reflected the fundamental problems in the appraisal of the Water Margin itself. Some people have embellished and even eulogized the capitulationist line publicized by the Water Margin and made every effort to play up the version of Water Margin with 71 chapters after it has been chopped in two at the waist by Chin Sheng-t'an because they have departed from the Marxist class-struggle viewpoint and class-analysis method, obliterated the principled line of demarcation between the landlord class and the peasantry and between those who adhere to the line of uprising and those who adhere to the line of capitulation and betrayal, and thus sunk into the quagmire of the theory of class conciliation.

Chairman Mao's latest instruction on the criticism and discussion of the Water Margin has issued us a new combat call. We certainly must make use of the sharp weapon of Marxism, bring into full play the role of this teaching material by negative example called Water Margin, thoroughly criticize capitulationism and revisionism, raise our ability to distinguish between the correct line and the erroneous line, and fight for combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

POWER INDUSTRY

Properly Play the Role of "Vanguard" To Promote the Further Development of the National Economy

- a commentary by NCNA correspondent -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 30, 1975)

In the past three or four years, our country built and put on stream a large number of power stations every year. As the "vanguard" of the national economy, the power industry has made faster headway under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proeltarian revolutionary line. Since the beginning of this year, the broad masses of workers of the departments of power industry have studied in depth the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, energetically brought about stability and unity and laid a firm hold on production and construction in the field of power industry. Everywhere there is a revolutionary scene seething with enthusiasm. From January to July, the national power output showed an increase of 14.3 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year. A number of new power stations and power-transmission lines had been successively built and installed and put on stream, thus providing even more power for industrial and agricultural production.

Power industry is an important basic industry. It provides the most basic driving force for all sectors of the national economy. Not long after the success of the October Revolution, the great teacher Lenin pointed out, "Switch the national economy including agriculture to a new technical base, to the technical base of modern mass production. Only electric power can provide such a base." Practice of socialist construction in China shows that in order to develop the national economy, power construction must stay one step ahead. Speaking in a certain sense, electricity means iron and steel, coal, food grain and piecegoods. This also means that with electricity, industrial and agricultural production can be rapidly developed. For instance, the increased power output achieved in July this year over the corresponding period last year, if applied to industrial production, can be used to smelt 5,400,000 tons of steel or weave over 100,000 million meters of cloth. If applied to agriculture, it can provide irrigation for 1,800 million mow of farmland. Just because the power industry stays one step ahead, the Northwest and Southwest areas, which had a relatively weak industrial foundation in the past, have since the great proletarian cultural revolution assured that new factories in these areas can be built from scratch and smoothly put on stream one after another, thus raising to varying extents the level of agricultural mechanization.

Since liberation, the Party and the state have attached great importance to the development of power industry and various areas have successively completed many power stations and transmission lines. Especially since the great proletarian cultural revolution, with the broad masses of workers raising their awareness of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, seriously carrying out the Party's basic line, implementing the "Constitution of Anshan Steel" and penetratingly

launching the movement to learn from Tach'ing in industry, the power industry has pushed forward at a still faster rate. In the nine years alone from 1966 to 1974, the capacity of newly added power generating equipment in the whole country was 1.4 times greater than the aggregate increase in the 17 years before the great cultural revolution. At present, the power generated in a few days in the whole country is equivalent to the power generated in the whole of 1949. In the course of construction, all places consistently adhere to the policy of promoting hydro-electric and thermal-electric power projects, as well as big, medium-sized and small enterprises side by side so as to enable the power networks and small hydro-electric stations to develop at a faster rate in the countryside. At present, there are in the countryside of the whole country a total of over 60,000 small power stations, with over 70 percent of the people's communes using electricity. Many remote mountain villages which used pine twigs for illumination and manpower for flour milling in the past are now installed with electric lights and power-driven mills. Small factories have been set up and everywhere there is the scene of prosperity.

At present, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, with the people of the whole country fighting in unity and rising in great vigor, an excellent situation of vigorous development has appeared on all fronts. There is an all-round rise in industrial production and volume of communications and transportation, the tempo of capital construction has been constantly stepped up, and on the basis of a good summer harvest, efforts are being made to bring in an all-round bumper harvest this year. All this has set new demands on the department of power industry. The broad masses of workers on the power industrial front are thus required to step up the tempo in building the power industry, raise the output of existing equipment, generate and supply more power, and accelerate the development of the national economy.

The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place. To expedite the development of power industry, the most fundamental issue is to grasp revolution well and correctly orient the ideological and political line. Through studying in depth the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, criticizing revisionism, the capitalist tendencies and the idea of bourgeois rights and through consistently adhering to a series of directives from the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao, the broad masses of workers of the power industry surely will promote stability and unity and enable the power industry to continue to forge ahead in triumph along Chairman Mao's revolutionary road.

This year, the construction of up to 100 large and medium-sized power stations and power-supply projects is being stepped up in our country. Toward these construction projects, the Party committees of all places should strengthen their leadership and concentrate their forces to fight a battle of annihilation. They cannot centralize their strength to fight a war of attrition. Practice shows that where the policy of concentrating forces to fight a battle of annihilation is consistently adhered to, through making overall planning and overall arrangements, concentrating manpower and material resources, and laying hold of the key projects to fight a battle of annihilation under the unified leadership of the local Party

committee, each project started can be completed with greater, faster, better and more economic results.

Because the department of power industry in Shantung Province had consistently adhered to this policy, it has since 1970 newly added power-generating equipment with a capacity of 940,000 kilowatts, thus enabling the power-generatig capacity of the whole province to increase by double and give effective support to industrial and agricultural production.

While stepping up capital construction for the power industry, we must at the same time strictly adhere to the rules and regulations and properly control production in the power plants. Under the premise of guaranteeing safety in production, we must make full use of the existing equipment of the power plants to tap productive potentialities. This is another important aspect of the effort to step up the development of power industry. Since the introduction of the First 5-Year Plan, our country has successively built and expanded over 300 large and medium-sized hydro-electric and thermal-power stations. Among them, some advanced units have set an example in tapping productive potentialities.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers of the Shihchiachuang Thermal-Power Plant abolished superstition, emancipated their minds and worked as a team to transform the original equipment. With only a little investment, the power-generating capacity of the whole plant had been raised by 30 percent, and the power generated in seven years equal to that generated in nine years at ordinary times, thus meeting the need for the development of industrial and agricultural production in that place.

Many power plants in the whole country, have, through learning the experience of the Shihchiachuang Thermal Power Plant and vigorously promoting technical innovations, also made new contributions in this connection.

Power industry is a highly concentrated department of modern industry. It is closely linked with industrial and agricultural production. A power plant or a power transmission line is directly linked with thousands of households, and a large power network has to span several provinces and municipalities. When something is wrong with a link, a wide area would be affected. Therfore, all areas and departments concerned must embrace the idea of "coordinating all the activities of the nation as in a chess game," and subordinate the interests of the plant to the interests of the whole. The power departments must pay attention to power generation, power supply and power consumption at the same time. The power consumption departments must make planned and economical use of electricity, overcome the phenomenon of waste and direct power to where it is most needed. In short, we must broaden the sources by speeding up the tempo of construction and tapping potentialities as well as economize on consumption through the planned and economical use of electricity. This is the most important measure for increasing power production.

At present, the mass movement to learn from Tach'ing on the power industrial front is being launched in breadth and depth. The power workers

in all places strive to grasp revolution and promote production and devise all ways and means to speed up the development of power industry. They are determined to properly play the role of "vanguard" and to make new contributions toward bringing about the faster development of the national economy.

* * *

LANGUAGE REFORM

Much Can Be Done in the Simplification of Characters Commonly Used in the Countryside

by

The revolutionary committee of the Huchou Middle School, Chekiang Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 25, 1975)

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Written language must be reformed, and it is necessary to take the orientation of phonetic spelling in common with the written languages of the world." Chairman Mao also points out that more preparations should be made in Chinese language phoneticization, and before the realization of phoneticization, it is necessary to simplify Chinese characters to facilitate current use.

In the wave of enthusiasm for the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we have reviewed Chairman Mao's instructions on the reform of the written language, with emphasis laid on investigating and studying the question of simplification of characters commonly used in the countryside. In conjunction with running the school with open doors, we organized the teachers and students to go to eight units in three production brigades, the county forestry farm in Pienshan forestry region and the wholesale department of the Aquatic Products Company to survey the simplification of commonly used characters for the description of farm crops, farm work, the means of agricultural production, utensils for forestry, animal husbandry, side occupations and fisheries, and articles for everyday use. We collected 177 new simplified characters, compiled the document "Investigation of Commonly Used Characters in the Countryside of Huchou District," and sent it to the relevant units engaged in the study of simplified characters for reference.

From our survey of the simplified characters commonly used in the countryside, we have derived some understanding and revelation:

1. In work to simplify Chinese characters, special attention should be paid to the study of simplified characters commonly used in the countryside. Chairman Mao has pointed out, "In drawing up plans, handling affairs or thinking over problems, we must proceed from the fact that China has a population of 600 million people, and we must never forget this fact." The overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of China are peasants. Because of this, we must fully recognize the urgent demand of the broad masses of peasants for further simplifying Chinese characters, seriously sum up our practical experience in this connection and carry out properly the work of simplifying Chinese characters.

Chairman Mao had long ago said, "The improvement of the political and cultural standards of the people through cultural and educational work is also a most important task in the development of the national economy." A good job done in simplifying characters commonly used in the country-

side has a great bearing on accelerating the development of cultural and educational work in the countryside, properly carrying out agricultural production and building a socialist new countryside.

Take Wuhsing county for example. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution and following the development of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, the masses have an ever-growing enthusiasm for the study of theory and culture. Batch after batch of new simplified characters have appeared in big-character posters, blackboard bulletins, price tags, records of workpoints, statements of accounts and returns in the countryside. When investigating and collecting these new simplified characters, paying attention to summing up experience in these directions will provide a greater impetus to the work of simplifying Chinese characters. More important, it will step up the tempo of the cultural revolution and socialist construction in the countryside, give impetus to the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the countryside, gradually diminish the three major differences and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. All this will produce a positive impact.

2. The poor and lower-middle peasants who have a rudimentary knowledge of the written language and the educated young people who have returned or are sent to the countryside are a vital force for simplifying Chinese characters. We held two discussion meetings at the Lienshan production brigade which were attended by production team leaders, bookkeepers, time-keepers, poor-peasant school-management committee members, primary school teachers and members of supply and marketing cooperatives. They discussed things enthusiastically at the meetings and expressed many good ideas. Among them, some are demobilized armymen with only several years of schooling after liberation, but the majority of them are primary school graduates who returned or were sent to the countryside in the past ten years. They are the most dynamic force in the countryside, and many new simplified characters have been orally taught, written, widely propagated and constantly perfected by them. In order to properly carry out work to simplify the characters commonly used in the countryside, we must rely on the poor and lower-middle peasants and humbly learn from them. At the same time, we must properly organize these educated young people as a force, and better bring their role into play.

3. Among the new simplified characters commonly used in the countryside there are plenty of experiences from which we could learn and draw lessons. Here we will only give a few examples in handling the question of radicals for analysis. Their methods for simplification are:

(i) Simplified radicals.

The Lienshan production brigade is situated in a mountainous area where the low walls encircling the villages are linked together. It is accustomed to write "坞" as "护" and this character "护" is also quite popular in the Chian mountain region of the neighboring county. Again, "石炭" is written as "矿" and "藤" is written as "艺." Among them the phonetic radicals for "坞" and "碳" are influenced by the local dialect.

(ii) Analogous radicals.

The use of analogous radicals in simplified characters can result in the simplification of a large number of characters through a breakthrough made in one character. For example, the simplification of "亥" into "夾" can lead to the simplification of such characters as "孩," "核," "該" and "賅" in a similar way. The Pienshan forestry region has written "楝" into "栋" as a result of the use of the analogous radical of the simplified character "练."

(iii) Combination of radicals.

The animal waste department of the County Local Produce Company is in frequent contact with animal products. They have changed the "豸" radical used in the names of many animals into the "犭" radical, for example "豺" (豺) and "貂" (貂), thus combining the "豸" radical and the "犭" radical into the "犭" radical. They say, "Since a precedent has been set by such simplified characters as "猫" (貓) and "獾" (貛), why should we still keep this "豸" radical which is not only difficult to read but also difficult to write?

(iv) Elimination of pictograph radicals.

Huchou is the homeland of fish and rice and produces all kinds of fresh water fish in abundance. According to the old county records, there are 32 species of fresh water fish. Most of the names for these fishes bear the "鱼" radical. At present, the fresh-water fish wholesale department of the County Aquatic Products Company and the aquatic products purchase, supply and marketing shops in the communes have all eliminated the "鱼" radical. For example, "鲤鱼" is written as "里鱼," etc. This simplification is a big step in the direction of phoneticization and it has not only reduced the number of strokes in Chinese characters, but also simplified the number of Chinese characters.

The above examples are naturally not any new creation or invention, but they can provide us with this revelation: As long as we go deep into the midst of the masses and sum up experience together with them, many conservative ideas can be smashed and the pace of written language reform can be greatly accelerated. Much can be done in the simplification of Chinese characters.

4. Of the new simplified characters commonly used in the countryside, some are based on local dialects, and are inconsistent with the standard requirements set for Chinese simplified characters. For example, in the Wu dialect as both "输" (shu) and "四" (szu) are pronounced as "szu," consequently "轭" (or "轫") has been used in place of "输"; and because "尺" (ch'ih), "察" (ch'a), "插" (ch'a) and "蔡" (ts'ai) are all pronounced "ch'a," such new simplified characters as "宂" (察), "扠" (插) and "芡" (蔡) have appeared. As the countryside is vast and dialects differ greatly, the appearance of these phenomena is by no means strange. We must strengthen propaganda and guidance in this connection, and vigorously popularize the standard spoken language so as to do a better job in work to simplify Chinese characters.

5. It is necessary to strengthen propaganda work when reforming the written language in the countryside. The poor and lower-middle peasants hope that there will be a publication for publicizing the policy of popularization orientated to the countryside. At present, it is best to publish more articles of this nature in the journal Language Reform so that they will play the part of organizing, encouraging, criticizing and pushing forward work to reform the written language in the vast countryside.

* * *

SINKIANG

Central Delegation Warmly Welcomed in Urumchi

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Oct. 4, 1975)

the central delegation headed by chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, accompanied by leading members of the party and government organizations and army units in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region saifudin, yang yung and ismayil amat, met more than 500 representatives of workers, peasants and soldiers from all parts of the region on october 2. they were photographed together. the representatives were in urumchi for celebrations of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china and the 20th anniversary of the founding of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region.

the delegation took part in a gala party in urumchi city. tens of thousands of people of all nationalities in their holiday best attended the festival celebrations in the people's park. with jewapu, dombra, horse-head fiddle and other national musical instruments, they all played the music "wish chairman mao a long long life excl" the uighurs, hazakhs, khalkhas, mongolians, huis, hans and people of other nationalities, in their different languages, sang the song "socialism is everywhere advancing triumphantly".

when chen hsi-lien and others on the central delegation, in the company of local party, government and army leaders, entered the people's park and conveyed the warm congratulations and cordial regards of chairman mao and the party central committee to the people of various nationalities, the park became a scene of uproarious jubilation. chen hsi-lien and others on the central delegation met workers, peasants and soldiers attending the gala party and saw a theatrical performance there.

on october 3, in the company of leading members of the autonomous region, the central delegation visited the paiyangkou grasslands of the tungfeng commune, urumchi county. it conveyed the cordial regards of chairman mao and the party central committee to the herdsmen there.

the kazakh herdsmen, clad in festival national costume, gave the delegation a warm welcome. they sang and danced and warmly cheered "long live chairman mao exclamation" and "long live the communist party of china exclamation" many herdsmen told the delegation of the vigorous development of animal husbandry in their commune, their happy life today and their determination to keep to the socialist road. all members of the delegation joined the herdsmen in dancing and singing and had photos taken together with

Reproduced from best available copy.

them. one of the kazakh commune members said, "we kazakhs and the people of other nationalities are so near and dear to each other. it is chairman mao's revolutionary line that has brought us together."

herdsmen of the tungfeng commune entertained the delegation with such traditional sports shows as horse racing, ram chasing and wrestling.

Urumchi--Handsome City on China's Northwest Frontier

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Oct. 4, 1975)

urumchi, capital of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, is today a thriving, beautiful city with a population of 800,000; it is the political, economic and cultural centre in the region.

under the kuomintang reactionary rule before liberation 26 years ago, this city on china's northwest frontier covered an area of only 7.5 square kilometres and its population was less than 80,000. the buildings had a combined floor space of just 1.39 million square metres and 85 percent of them were one-storey rammed-earth structures. donkeys and horse-drawn carts were the chief means of transport.

now the city proper is nine times as big and has 140 kilometres of wide asphalted roads. new industrial districts have sprung up on what were once gravel-strewn sandy areas or wasteland rank with weeds. the new built-up area added since liberation is five and a half times what it was in the old days. many more buildings are under construction. a new housing estate consisting of eight blocks of three-storey buildings complete with a general store, grain shop, post office and nursery is nearing completion by the side of the picturesque south park. all its apartments are being furnished with running water, electric lighting, central heating and other facilities.

the city's transport service now operates 24 routes serviced by more than 200 chinese built buses. long distance bus services and local airlines link the various parts of sinkiang with the regional capital. urumchi is today a hub of railway, highway and air traffic.

though rich in natural resources, urumchi had practically no modern industry in pre-liberation days. a dozen crudely equipped workshops and declining handicraft trades had a total payroll of less than 900 people.

with powerful assistance from the state, people of the various nationalities here have since liberation, especially since the founding of the autonomous region, built up a series of modern industries, covering iron and steel, coal, power, tractor construction, building materials, cotton textiles, enamelware, matches and foodstuffs. a number of large chemical fertilizer plants and other new factories and 230 collectively-run neighbourhood workshops have been built in the past few years. the city is now turning out several thousand varied items in the field of consumer goods alone. urumchi has become a modern industrial city with 550 factories and workshops, employing over 200,000 industrial workers.

urumchi is a multi-national city. uighurs, kazakhs, mongolians, sibos, khalkhas, tajiks, huis and hans live there guided by the party and government policy of national equality and unity, these nationalities have fostered close relations in socialist revolution and construction. cadres and other members of the different nationalities work and study together in party and government organizations, factories and schools.

respecting the people's customs and habits, the people's government takes care to produce special consumer goods that meet their varied needs. in urumchi, special factories have been set up making over 40 such items, including embroidered skull caps, dresses of colourful design, leatherware, procelain, kerchiefs, carpets, tradition musical instruments and jewelry.

in the city's suburbs there are 13 agricultural and stockbreeding people's communes and state farms which provide large quantities of vegetables, fruit, meat, eggs, poultry and milk products.

there are also more than 100 state-owned stores in the city proper. some ten thousands kinds of goods are on sale in the department stores and bazaars. their prices are stable. the living standards of the people are rising steadily, and so is their purchasing power. the quantity of goods rises year after year. the bank deposits of the various nationalities in 1974 was 591 times the 1950 figure.

before liberation, urumchi was extremely backward in cultural, educational and medical work. it had only two hospitals with a total staff of less than 100.

now it has some 370 medical establishments with a total of 8,500 medical workers of various nationalities. eighteen of them are general hospitals. the people's health in urumchi is steadily improving. the city also has more than 400 primary and middle schools, four institutions of higher learning and 13 intermediate technical schools. their total enrolment amounts to 269,000. the school-age children of all the various nationalities now enjoy equal educational opportunity.

Two New Films Shown in Sinkiang

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Oct. 4, 1975)

a full-length colour documentary "sinkiang lives in unity and struggle" and a colour film "the red lantern" based on a uighur opera are being shown in sinkiang to mark the 20th anniversary of the founding of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region.

the documentary shows how the people of various nationalities in sinkiang, united as one, have fought shoulder to shoulder to build up and defend the border area in the past 20 years, particularly since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the brilliant leadership and kind attention of chairman mao and the central committee of the chinese communist party. it screens their tremendous achievements in industry, agriculture, animal husbandry, culture, education, medical and health work and other fields, brings out the prosperity of socialist new sinkiang and praises the great victory of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the party's national policy, the cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

"the red lantern" was produced by the "august 1" film studio on the basis of a uighur opera adapted by the opera troupe of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region from the peking opera of the same title. in doing so, the artists of the troupe learned from the experience of model revolutionary theatrical works. they renovated and developed traditional uighur melodies in revising and refining the new opera. it has been warmly received in the autonomous region.

Sinkiang Develops Land and Air Transport

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Oct. 3, 1975)

the once secluded tajik autonomous county in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region is now well linked by motor roads with kashgar and other major sinkiang cities. in fact, motor traffic reaches all the six communes in the county.

this county, known as tash kurghan, situated on the pamir plateau, is inhabited by 15,000 tajik people, one of china's smallest nationalities. in ancient times, it included a posting station along the famous "silk road" leading to central asia. for centuries, camel and yak caravans remained the only means of transport.

shortly after liberation the local people, with state financial aid, started construction of a 291 km. motor road leading to kashgar in southern sinkiang. despite

difficult topography, they completed the tough engineering project in 1958. at the same time, the first group of tajik truck drivers made their appearance. mulati, now deputy head of the county bureau of industry and communications, was one of them. it took him a dozen days to travel by camel from the county town to kashgar on his way to urumchi to receive training in truck driving. driving a truck when the road was open to traffic took him only a few hours.

the rapid improvement of road transport in the tajik autonomous county is typical of the whole of sinkiang.

the sinkiang uighur autonomous region occupies an area of 1.6 million square kilometres or one-sixth of china's total area. its major cities are separated by mountains and deserts. before liberation, there was not a single railway in the whole region and motor roads were few and far between. half its counties were inaccessible by road. the few motor roads in existence were in bad repair, which made travel very difficult. donkeys and camels were the only means of transport.

after the founding of the autonomous region, the people of various nationalities in sinkiang, with the help of the state, worked hard to change the situation.

by 1965, the region had built a network of roads that radiate from urumchi, the regional capital, to all parts of the region cities, mining centres and farming and pastoral areas. during the cultural revolution, roads were extended to outlying areas with high altitudes and cold weather, thus making all counties there accessible to motor traffic.

the length of new roads completed during the cultural revolution alone is equal to the region's total mileage of roads before liberation. there are now 2.5 times as many buses and trucks as before the cultural revolution. china-made coaches service about 100 long-distance routes. and board and lodging stations are available to passengers travelling long distances.

the new lanchow-sinkiang railway completed in 1963 now links the autonomous region with the country-wide railway network. it runs from urumchi to lanchow, capital of kansu province, crossing hundreds of kilometres of the gobi desert and traversing a multitude of tunnels through the tienshan mountains.

as for civil aviation, there are more than 30 flights a week between urumchi and other major cities in sinkiang and other parts of the country. the civil aviation service has maintained a high safety record throughout the past two decades. in addition to passenger and cargo transport, this serivce also conducts aerial prospecting, sowing of seeds, insecticide spraying and

melting ice and snow to provide water. flights for agricultural purposes alone have totalled 18,000 hours since 1956, servicing more than two million hectares of land.

tens of thousands of minority people are now working in sinkiang's transport services. among them are truck drivers, road builders, maintenance workers, engineers and technicians and administrative personnel. in the early post-liberation period, sinkiang had only 30 drivers of uighur and other minority nationalities.

the rapid development of transport in sinkiang demonstrates the superiority of the socialist system and is a brilliant victory for the party's national policy.

UNIVERSITIES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

China's Universities--Important Bases for Scientific Research

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 4, 1975)

futan university in shanghai has been energetically engaged in scientific investigation, and, like other institutions of higher learning in china, has become a base for the development of scientific research.

the university, which before liberation had little equipment and few laboratories, has today developed into a university of considerable size with departments of both arts and sciences. expanded with state investment on several occasions after liberation, its total floor space is now 4.5 times its former size and it has 14 departments, 39 specialities, 3 research institutes, 47 laboratories and 5 factories of its own. the number of teachers has increased by sevenfold. in the 25 years since liberation it has graduated 19,000 men and women, 2.5 times the total figure for the 44 years before liberation.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, with the university's criticism of liu shao-chi's revisionist line in education, great changes were made in the old methods of doing scientific research. in the past, scientific investigation was divorced from the practical needs of the country, relied on a few people

who worked behind closed doors and thus made very slow progress. now scientific research in the university is being vigorously developed.

to meet the needs of industrial and agricultural production, futan university has for the past few years made remarkable strides forward in its researches into electronics, laser beams, electric light source, petroleum catalysis, crop cultivation, prevention of plant diseases and insect pests and other fields.

the results obtained by the university in the research into "the data analysis of earthquake exploration" have played a big part in exploring and tapping the rich oil and natural gas resources in china.

the data analysis of earthquake exploration is a new technique evolved in the sixties. geological prospectors touch off artificial earthquakes with explosives and then calculate and analyze the seismic wave with electronic digital computers, which enables them to work out the structure of the earth stratum and find oil and natural gas deposits.

to aid in the development of china's petroleum industry by self-reliance, futan university began research into this technique in 1973 in cooperation with the geological prospecting departments. after a year and more of work, they succeeded in making a suitable electronic digital computer. through the use of the computer-analyzed data, the china-built oceanic exploration ship, "exploration no. 1", in may last year successfully sank the country's first petroleum prospecting well in the yellow sea. the exploration results showed that the structure of earth stratum fully conformed with the calculations made.

while concentrating on research into the applied sciences, futan university has paid attention to the study of the basic sciences. in recent years, achievements have been made in researches into theoretical physics, astro-physics, fluid mechanics, mathematics, biology and petro-chemistry.

in june of last year, professor ku chao-hao of the mathematics department and his colleagues worked with american physicist yang chen-ning during his visit to china. together they did research in the gauge field theory of theoretical physics, a theory developed in the course of studying the interaction between charged particles and an electromagnetic field and the symmetrical properties of some microscopic particles. at present it represents an important field of research into theoretical physics and plays a role in the study of elementary particles and the gravitational field theory. the cooperative research achieved certain results in the structure and solution of the gauge field equation, in the relations between the gravitational equation of

the gauge theory and einstein's gravitational theory and in the duality and the interaction of the gauge field theory.

in accordance with the principle of "making the past serve the present and foreign things serve china", researches in futan university also cover the history of the natural sciences. on display in the shanghai museum is a bronze mirror dating from the western han dynasty (206 b.c.-a.d. 24). it has a bright smooth surface on oneside and characters in seal script and decorative designs on the back. when sunlight shines on the surface, the designs and characters are clearly reflected on the wall opposite the mirror side. the technique for making such bronze mirrors was lost from the tang dynasty (618-907) onwards. after three months of research early this year, the optics department of the university discovered the hitherto unfathomable secret of the "reflecting" properties of the mirror. this dicovery has not only provided data for the study of the history of the development of ancient chinese natural sciences, but has been of value in the research and manufacture of modern precision optical instruments.

all the achievements of scientific researches at futan university come from an integration of theory with practice and through socialist cooperation with institutes concerned. the various departments and specialities of the university have now established cooperative relations with more than 130 factories, people's communes and scientific research institutes. guided by their teachers, the third-year students of the rare element chemistry speciality set as their research project the "comprehensive utilization of blast furnace dust containing rich manganese slag". at the time they were receiving on-the-spot teaching at a factory of shanghai and investigating how to turn waste into useful and the harmful into the beneficial. they completed the project after summing up the experience of the factory workers..

in its research and successful trial-production of more than 20 kinds of electric light sources over recent years, the electric light source laboratory of the university received widespread support and cooperation.

to meet the demands of technical innovations in iron and steel plants, film studios and printing houses, the electric light source laboratory of the university in 1972 started the research and manufacture of metal halide lamps to get brighter light, better colour and smaller size. when the researchers brought the samples to a factory for testing, the workers were delighted. "your work is our work", they said. "we'll help you get whatever data you need." the workers took careful notes on the result of the tests and made many suggestions for improving the quality of the lamps.

the members of the laboratory led by tsai tsu-chuan, an electric light source expert of worker origin, unreservedly passed on their experience to other organizations. tsai tsu-chuan said: "we don't take the knowledge and technique we have as private property. we want to contribute all we can to the people."

academic research has been carried out in futan under chairman mao's principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom" and "letting a hundred schools of thought contend". in 1972, the university set up an academic natural sciences research committee to take charge of organizing academic research and exchanges. a special class in modern physics sponsored by the committee has held more than 80 symposiums over the last three years. "futan", the university's journal edited by the committee, has organized discussions on einstein's theory of relativity, the 3 k microwave radiation, differential and integral calculus and other theories, and has published many articles putting different academic views.

the committee under the chairmanship of tsai tsu-chuan consists of 31 members. among whom are: professor su pu-ching, leader of the mathematics research institute; professor ku chao-hao of the mathematics department; professor tan chia-chen of the biology department; part-time worker-teacher li so-tsai, deputy leader of the high polymer teaching group of the chemistry department; worker-teacher yang teh-lung of the physics department; and a number of young teachers who are particularly interested in promoting professional efficiency.

the university has provided good conditions and assigned assistants to help the older teachers do their research. at the same time, it has taken positive measures to encourage young teachers and students to participate in scientific investigations to train new forces for the future.

WIRED BROADCASTING

Radio Rediffusion Network Expands in Chinese Countryside

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1975)

a radio re-diffusion network now reaches out to all parts of rural china to help promote socialist revolution and construction and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the rural broadcasting service was started twenty years ago thanks to the care and attention given to the matter by chairman mao and the central committee of the communist party. the network was expanded rapidly and self-reliantly particularly during the cultural revolution, following nation-wide criticism of the revisionist lines pushed by liu shao-chi and lin piao.

the broadcasting service is now available in nine out of ten production teams under the people's communes throughout china and 70 percent of the peasant households have loudspeakers. in fact the number of loudspeakers in the rural areas has grown to 106 million, 13.5 times the figure for 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began. it has reached the target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

the fundamental task of the wired broadcasting service is to spread marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. radio lectures are given to help rural cadres and peasants with their study of marxism-leninism. for example, leading members of the party committee on the outskirts of hsiangtan city in central china's hunan province have since 1973 regularly given such lectures. since the publication of chairman mao's important instruction on the question of theory, 1,310 counties and cities throughout china have started broadcasting radio lectures after the example of hsiangtan. these lectures have greatly promoted marxist study among cadres at the grassroots level and the training of peasant activists in theoretical study.

mountainous chuhsiung county along china's border in the southwest has poor communication facilities. the county party committee started radio lectures at the beginning of the year and 84 percent of the production teams are now covered by the radio re-diffusion service. seventysix percent of the commune members' homes have loudspeakers enabling them to listen to these lectures. the county now has more than 2,100 theoretical study groups with a total membership of 8,800, nearly 11 times the figure for last year.

the radio re-diffusion service has helped deepen the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pacesetter in socialist agriculture. the radio re-diffusion station in yushu county in northeast china's kirin province has in the past few years brought the party's basic line right into the homes of the peasants and spread new socialist ideas, culture, customs and habits and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work. between 1970-1973, the county harvested three tons of grain per hectare a year, fulfilling the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. the county's grain yield topped 3.75 tons per hectare last year and the communes were able to sell 365,000 tons of grain to the state.

the party committee of chaohsien county in east china's anhwei province has organized radio talks by outstanding peasants on their experience in the struggle between the two lines and two roads to prove that only socialism can save china.

large numbers of announcers and radio technicians have been trained. in hsiyang county of north china's shansi province, the announcers and radio technicians have conscientiously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and constantly taken part in collective productive labour. amateur correspondents have been trained from among local poor and lower-middle peasants.

VEGETABLES

China's Largest City Achieves Self-Sufficiency in Vegetables

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 3, 1975)

shanghai, china's largest city, now provides its 5.7 million people with half a kilogramme of various kinds of fresh vegetables per capita every day. all the vegetables are grown on the city's outskirts.

before liberation shanghai's population was half what it is today, but over 70 percent of the vegetables it consumed were supplied by other parts of the country.

after liberation the people's government decided to increase the municipality's production of vegetables and non-staple foods and to develop grain production in its outlying areas. in 1956, the city's administration set

aside part of the farmland in the suburbs for growing vegetables on a cooperative basis. it also set up a special company to plan purchasing and sales.

establishment of the people's communes in 1958 made possible a unified plan on bigger scale. this ensured the rapid development of farm production.

vegetables were grown on some 12,000 hectares of farmland in the suburban areas in all seasons, with the annual index of multiple cropping averaging 3.6. around 1.1 million tons of vegetables were placed on the market every year.

in addition, shanghai set aside 6,600 hectares for seasonal vegetables on the outskirts where grain and cotton are planted. vegetables that are easy to transport and suitable for storage are grown during the intervals between the food and cotton crops or interplanted with the latter. in order to build vegetable gardens that give stable, high yields, the people's communes have relied on collective strength to level the land, deep plough the fields, improve the soil, build irrigation works and adopt scientific cultivation methods. most of the vegetable plots on the city's outskirts are now ploughed and irrigated by machines.

in the past few years, the land has produced 2.2 times as many vegetables per hectare as against before 1958.

before liberation shanghai mainly got its chinese cabbage supply in winter from northern china. and 20,000 tons of such vegetables were sent in every year. in 1967, the people's communes in the city's suburban tsungming county succeeded in introducing and growing the cabbage. now shanghai suburban areas harvest 75,000 tons every year.

by scientific gardening, vegetable-growing communes on the city's outskirts have found a way to increase the sowing of cucumbers from two to six times annually. they also introduced more than 20 new varieties of vegetables.

better planning has made it possible to adjust and solve the contradictions arising between seasonal vegetable growing and the people's all year demand.

on the basis of their investigation and after consultating the people's communes on the outskirts, the municipal agricultural and commercial departments drew up production plans to meet the needs in retail sales, the supply of vegetables to other markets and food processing.

to operate the plan, the people's communes pay attention to staggering the marketing of early, semi-late and late ripening strains in their vegetable growing programme. they also space out the nursing and transplanting of

seedling of particular vegetables so as to lengthen the period of supply. provided this does not affect production and quality, they sometimes sell one or the vegetable in advance or late in the season to meet market demand.

municipal agricultural and commercial departments also store and process vegetables during the peak seasons. tomatoes, which used to be hard to store, can now be kept between 40 and 50 days and even up to 70 and 80 days. wax gourds, formerly only on sale in summer, are now on the market through to the next spring.

the main aim of socialist production is to meet people's needs, not to make profit solely. in line with the principle of taking all-round account of the interests of the state, the collectives (the people's communes) and the individual, the state arranges and controls prices in a planned way both in purchasing vegetables from the countryside and in supplying them to the city inhabitants. it buys and sells all vegetables in the fields on the city's outskirts to meet urban market demands. it buys seasonal vegetables in cotton and grain producing areas in accordance with the marketing plan governing those areas.

when vegetables are brought to the market in ample quantities in the peak vegetable growing season or during a rich vegetable harvest, the state does not lower market prices. it encourages city inhabitants to eat more vegetables and preserve and store them. this ensures the people's communes an increase in income when they produce more. in the slack vegetable-growing season or during a poor harvest, the state raises the purchasing prices to protect the vegetable growers while increasing market prices only slightly. losses are covered by the state. according to the figures for the past ten years, the state subsidy for each shanghai inhabitant amounts to something over one yuan a year.

as vegetables are normally in great variety and ample quantity, hard to store and not suitable for transportation over great distances, state vegetable companies set up purchasing and marketing stations near each vegetable-growing commune and in places with convenient water and land transport between the city proper and its outskirts. some green grocer markets form direct links with the production teams of people's communes on the outskirts. these purchasing and marketing stations keep well informed on the actual conditions of vegetable growing in the people's communes and production teams and consult with them about daily marketing plans.

the farming acreage of the shanghai outskirts now totals 365,000 hectares. apart from providing vegetables, the people's communes supply large quantities of grain and non-staple food to the people in the city. with good rapeseed harvests for many years running, shanghai has been able to meet the edible oil requirements of its inhabitants as well as of restaurants, confectioners and bakers.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Afghan President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1975)

mohammad daoud, president of the republic of afghanistan, sent a message on september 30 to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending warmest congratulations to them on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on behalf of the afghan people and myself i extend warmest felicitations to your excellencies and to the friendly chinese people on the occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. i take this opportunity also to express best wishes for your excellencies' personal wellbeing, for the further progress and prosperity of the friendly chinese people as well as for the further promotion and strengthening of friendly relations between our two countries in the interest of our two peoples.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Posts and Telecommunications Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1975)

the albanian posts and telecommunications delegation led by perikli pani, director-general of the administration of posts and telecommunications, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this morning.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were minister chung fu-hsiang and vice-minister liu cheng-ching of posts and telecommunications.

present was behar shtylla, albanian ambassador to china.

while in china, the delegation visited peking, shanghai, nanking and yenan, and toured the great wall and ting ling of the ming tombs.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian, Tunisian Papers Mark Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1975)

algerian and tunisian papers carried articles greeting the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the algerian paper "el moudjahid" in an article entitled "great successes" on october 1 said that the people's republic of china founded in 1949 "has become a strong and unified state and a vanguard in the anti-imperialist struggle."

the article says that the people's republic of china has entered a great stage of economic development. the successes achieved in this stage "cannot but make the most developed countries admire." "the socialist system of the people's republic of china can succeed by relying on the continuous mobilization of her people," it says.

"the people's republic of china is one of the few countries free from economic crises which occurred in recent years all over the world," it says.

"in the political field, china completely stands on the third world's side and maintains the most friendly relations with many countries including algeria," it says.

the tunisian paper "el temps" in an article on october 1 said that china "has always taken it as her bounden duty to support the liberation movements and the cause of world peace."

the article says, "on october 1, 1949, chairman mao tsetung proclaimed the founding of the people's republic of china at tienanmen square. today, the chinese people are celebrating the 26th anniversary of this significant event together with all the freedom-loving peoples."

it says, "what must be pointed out is that the chinese people have made great progress," the chinese people, "following chairman mao's direction on 'self-reliance', are making their own efforts to build a more brilliant society."

"today, china has stood up, while only the imperialists, colonialists and exploiters are shivering," it says.

another article carried by the paper points out, "since it took over state power, the chinese communist party has been engaged in reducing the three differences (between worker and peasant; between city and the countryside; between mental and manual labour)."

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine Cardiovascular Surgeons' Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1975)

huang shu-tse, vice-minister of public health, met and gave a dinner for the argentine cardiovascular surgeons' delegation here this evening. the delegation is led by domingo liotta, former secretary of state of public health and chief of the cardiovascular surgery department of the italian hospital in argentina.

present on the occasion was e. ros, charge d'affaires ad interim of the argentine embassy here.

also present were leading members of departments concerned hsueh kung-cho, fu yi-cheng, wu ying-kai and wang tai-lai.

the argentine delegation arrived in peking on september 29 at the invitation of the chinese medical association, and joined people in the chinese capital in their national day celebrations. it will soon leave here on a visit to southern china.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australia-China Society Celebrates Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Canberra, Oct. 3, 1975)

local branches of the australia-china society in these days marked the chinese national day in canberra, sydney and brisbane.

a celebrating function was held at the australian national library theatrette by the canberra branch of the australia-china society today. a big banner with the slogan "long live the friendship between the australian and chinese peoples" was hung on the wall. president of the branch w. perrin in his speech highly estimated the growing friendship between the two peoples. chinese films were screened at the function.

a meeting was held by the new south wales branch of the australia-china society in sydney on september 27. among the 300 people present were e. bull, vice-chairman of the communist party of australia (marxist-leninist), mrs. parker, national secretary of the society, and syd clare, president of the branch. songs and dances were

given by australian friends and members of the local chinese organization the chinese youth league.

a gathering in the suburb of brisbane was held on september 28 by the queensland branch of the australia-china society. tom loy, president, and william morrow, vice-president, of the branch attended the gathering. chinese films were also shown on the occasion.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1975)

the federal president of the republic of austria rudolf kirchschlaeger, on september 30 sent a message of greetings to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the p.r.c. the message reads:

on the occasion of the anniversary of the foundation of the people's republic of china, i convey to your excellency my sincere congratulations. may i add my very best wishes for your excellency's personal well-being as well as for a happy future of the chinese people.

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese National Day Reception in Havana

(NCNA-English Havana, Oct. 2, 1975)

chinese ambassador to cuba li shan-yi gave a reception here yesterday in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the over 400 guests present were: pelegrin torras, vice-minister of foreign relations of cuba; juan escalona reguera, deputy chief of general staff of revolutionary armed forces; and baldomero albarez rios, president of cuba-china friendship association.

representatives of the overseas chinese here and diplomatic envoys of various countries to cuba were also present.

Cuban President and Prime Minister Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1975)

cuban president osvaldo dorticos torrado and prime minister fidel castro ruz have sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council, of the people's republic of china, congratulating them on china's national day. the message, dated september 29, reads:

in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we, in the name of our people and the revolutionary government of cuba, extend our congratulations to you, and to the chinese people and government. we reiterate, on this occasion, our sincere wish that the chinese people will make many achievements and that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will be strengthened.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Premier Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1975)

lubomir strougal, premier of the government of the czechoslovak socialist republic, sent a message on september 29 to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, to greet the 26th anniversary of the founding of the republic. the message reads:

on behalf of the government of the czechoslovak socialist republic and the czechoslovak people, i express congratulations on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. we extend our best wishes to the industrious chinese people and wish them many successes in building their motherland. we hope that the relations between the czechoslovak and chinese peoples and the mutual cooperation between the czechoslovak socialist republic and the people's republic of china will develop in the interest of the peoples of the two countries and the cause of progress and peace of the world.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Queen of the Denmark Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1975)

the queen of denmark, margrethe r, on september 30 sent a message of greetings to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the p.r.c. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, please accept, your excellency, my cordial congratulations and best wishes for your personal well-being and for the happiness and prosperity of the chinese people.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinea President Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1975)

macias nguema biyogo negue ndong, president of the republic of equatorial guinea, sent a message on september 30 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, greeting the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i have the honour to extend in the name of the people of our country, the national united workers' party and the revolutionary people's government, our congratulations to your excellency and, through you, to the great chinese people, on this historic event. the achievements obtained by the chinese people under the lofty leadership of the communist party of china are admired by the working people of the republic of equatorial guinea. the victory of the chinese people is also a victory of our people who have successfully frustrated the intrigues of world imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism. the assistance rendered by the chinese people and government to the african peoples, particularly to the working people of the republic of equatorial guinea, are highly appreciated by the working people of the republic of equatorial guinea. wish you happiness and the great chinese people prosperity, and wish that the unbreakable friendship between the people of our two countries will develop daily.

Chinese Ambassador to Equatorial Guinea Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1975)

hu ching-jui, chinese ambassador to equatorial guinea, gave a reception in malabo on the evening of october 1 to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from the capital of equatorial guinea.

equatorial guinean president macias nguema attended the reception.

present also were nguema esono, equatorial guinean minister of external relations and friendship with the peoples; nzo ndongo cona, president of the national people's assembly; buenaventura ochaga ngomo, minister of people's education, art and traditional culture; martinez bikie, minister of people's commerce and market; and other senior officials.

among the guests were also diplomatic envoys of various countries and representatives of international organizations in equatorial guinea.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish Government Civil Aviation Delegation Leaves Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1975)

the civil aviation delegation of the finnish government led by esa timonen, minister of communications, in the company of wang nai-tien, deputy director of the commanding department of the general administration of civil aviation of china, left here by air this morning for a visit to kwangchow before going home. martti salomies, finnish ambassador to china, accompanied the delegation to kwangchow.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were liu tsun-hsin, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and liang shang-yuan, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry.

director-general liu tsun-hsin gave a banquet on october 1 in honour of minister esa timonen and other distinguished finnish guests. finnish ambassador to china martti salomies was present. chinese vice-minister of communications tao chi was also present.

before the delegation's departure from peking, ambassador martti salomies gave a banquet on the occasion of the delegation's visit to china.

while in peking, the delegation visited the palace museum.

CHINA AND GABON

Chinese Ambassador to Gabon Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1975)

liu ying-hsien, chinese ambassador to gabon, gave a reception in libreville on september 29 in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from that city.

among the over 130 guests present were el konighi okumba d'okwatsegue, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; michel anchouey, minister of state at the presidency in charge of planning, development and territorial management; emmanuel mefane, minister of culture and arts; other gabonese officials and friends.

foreign diplomatic envoys to gabon were also present.

CHINA AND GREECE

Greek Friend Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1975)

wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and gave a dinner for the greek writer and friendly personage madame helene kazantzaki here this evening. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion was ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the association.

the greek writer arrived here on september 15 as guest of the association.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Prime Minister of Guyana Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1975)

forbes burnham, prime minister of the cooperative republic of guyana, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on september 30, extending congratulations on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

as you celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the government and people of guyana join me in sending to you and the government and people of the people's republic of china our congratulations on your remarkable achievements in nation building over this period of time. i recall with much pleasure my recent visit to your great country and the opportunity which it provided me to witness some of these achievements. in this regard, we welcome the continuing friendship of the people of china and look forward to increased cooperation between our two countries in the years ahead.

please accept my best wishes for your personal welfare and for the continued progress and prosperity of the chinese people.

CHINA AND INDIA

Indian Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1975)

indira gandhi, prime minister of india, sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, congratulating him on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

we send our felicitations on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china together with good wishes for your excellency and the government and people of china.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Ho Ying Meets Iraqi Journalists

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1975)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying met and gave a dinner here this evening for waliad al-janabi, deputy director-general of the iraqi news agency, abudeia rahaim al-shariefye, theoretical study editor of the "republic", and zaid al-hally, editor of the "revolution". they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were liu chih-ping, leading member of the "people's daily", and cheng yuan-hsing, deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the foreign ministry. iraqi ambassador to china falih a.r. al-samarrai was present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Zentaro Kosaka and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1975)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with zentaro kosaka, former foreign minister and liberal-democratic member of the house of representatives of japan, and his wife.

present at the meeting were han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister, liao cheng-chih and chang hsiang-shan, president and vice-president of the china-japan friendship association.

Peking Arts Troupe Gives Performances in Japanese Cities

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 2, 1975)

the peking arts troupe gave performances on september 30 and october 1 in kurashiki city, okayama prefecture, and yonago city, tottori prefecture, to the warm welcome of the audience.

prior to the performances in the two cities, yoshio takizawa, vice-mayor of kurashiki city, and kikuji tamaru, speaker of the municipal assembly of yonago

city, delivered addresses on behalf of the mayors, extending warm welcome to the peking arts troupe and expressing their hopes for the early conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty and the further promotion of japan-china friendship.

the song and dance programmes performed by the troupe have won warm praises from the spectators. a woman said: "we were greatly moved by the performance of the japanese dance 'soranbushi' by the chinese artists. this reflects the chinese people's sincere friendship towards the japanese people."

the executive committee of yonago city to welcome the peking arts troupe gave a cocktail party on october 1 to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china and the third anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between japan and china. mayor of yonago city hiromichi kawai, speaker of the yonago municipal assembly kikuji tamaru, former diet member of the liberal democratic party yoshimi furui and others were present. hosts and guests toasted together to the continuous development of good-neighbourly and friendly relations between the two countries and friendship between the two peoples.

China-Japan Friendship Association Delegation Makes Visits in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 2, 1975)

the china-japan friendship association delegation led by chu tu-nan visited hokkaido and chiba and was warmly welcomed by local government officials and people.

the delegation was warmly received by isao terashima, mayor of nemuro, kotaro yanagida, speaker of the nemuro municipal assembly, when it arrived in this eastern most city of hokkaido on september 30.

pointing to a map, mayor terashima said in his speech that the four northern islands are part of hokkaido, but they are now occupied by the soviet union and the japanese people who had lived on these islands for generations were driven away from their native land. the japanese people will continue to strive for the recovery of the four islands.

chu tu-nan expressed admiration for the spirit of the nemuro people struggling for the recovery of their land. he stressed that the chinese people firmly support the japanese people's struggle.

the delegation arrived in kushiro city the same evening and was honoured at a dinner attended by over 100 japanese friends including mayor of the city tetsuo yamaguchi and speaker of the municipal assembly takeyuki tabata.

earlier on september 29, the delegation was welcomed at a cocktail party in sapporo city attended by some 100 japanese friends in hokkaido. tetsuo ara, chairman of the hokkaido headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), spoke on behalf of the welcome committee. referring to the proposed japan-china treaty of peace and friendship, he stressed: "we consider it natural and reasonable to include the anti-hegemony clause in the text of the treaty." "we pledge to strive for its early conclusion and ratification by the diet." referring to the northern territories problem, he said that the northern islands are inherent territories of japan. the japanese people's demand for their return by the soviet union is justified and they will continue to strive for its realization. naohiro dogakinai, governor of hokkaido, and takeshi itagaki, mayor of sapporo city, in their addresses both expressed the desire for further promotion of friendship between the japanese and chinese people.

earlier in chiba prefecture, the china-japan friendship association delegation was welcomed at a meeting on september 22 jointly sponsored by the chiba headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and other amity organizations. the meeting was attended by over 300 japanese friends. in his address at the meeting, shigeo ota, director general of the chiba headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), demanded that the japanese government conclude a peace and friendship treaty with china as early as possible and include the anti-hegemony clause in the text of the treaty in accordance with the spirit of the japan-china joint statement.

Emperor of Japan Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1975)

emperor of japan hirohito sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of china, extending congratulations on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of your national day, i express my heartfelt congratulations and wish your excellency happiness and the chinese people prosperity.

Vice Premier Wang Chen Meets Japanese Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1975)

wang chen, vice-premier of the state council, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the japanese delegation of the representatives of the japan-china agricultural and peasants exchange association led by tadashi yaoita, adviser to the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and chairman of the japan-china agricultural and peasants exchange association. deputy leader of the delegation is kaku ashika, vice-chairman of the association.

present on the occasion was hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry.

Zentaro Kosaka and Wife Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1975)

zentaro kosaka, liberal-democratic member of the japanese house of representatives, and his wife left here by air this morning for a visit to kwangchow, kueilin and shanghai before going home.

the japanese couple were seen off at the airport by chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and wang hsiao-yun, leading member of a department concerned. japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and his wife were present.

zentaro kosaka and his wife gave a farewell banquet here yesterday evening.

CHINA AND KENYA

Kenyan President Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1975)

jomo kenyatta, president of the republic of kenya, sent a message on september 30 to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending greetings on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the p.r.c. the message reads:

on behalf of myself, the government and the people of kenya, i am happy to convey to your excellency and through you to the people of china, fraternal greetings and hearty congratulations on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. i have followed your history and i am impressed by the progress that china has made in the various fields of technology. i am equally heartened by the support shown by china to people who are struggling to free themselves from colonial domination in africa and elsewhere.

it is my sincere hope that the cordial relations that so happily exist between our two countries will be further improved by continued contact and closer cooperation on all matters of mutual interest.

i wish you excellent health, a happy and prosperous future to the people of china.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Government Delegation Visits Mangyongdae

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 3, 1975)

the chinese government delegation headed by minister of communications yeh fei yesterday visited mangyongdae -- the native home of president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people.

the delegation was accompanied by kye ung tae, korean minister of foreign trade.

the administration council of korea gave a banquet at the people's palace of culture yesterday evening here in honour of the chinese government delegation.

present at the banquet were kong jin tae, korean vice-premier of the administration council, as well as leading members of departments concerned kye ung tae and li song hi.

present also were chinese ambassador li yun-chuan and other chinese diplomats.

Korean Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe Arrives in Tantung

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Oct. 3, 1975)

the korean pyongyang acrobatic troupe led by chang chun sop, vice-minister of culture and art, was given a warm welcome when it arrived in the chinese border city of tantung from peking by special train this morning on a performance tour.

the tantung railway station was decorated with coloured flags and huge posters of welcome. it resounded with the beating of drums and gongs when the train carrying the korean artists arrived. chairman lin yuan-fu and vice-chairmen han shou-jen and sung hui-chen of the tantung city revolutionary committee; and hua wen, leading member, and wang wen-kuei, secretary-general, of the liaoning provincial branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met the troupe at the station. they cordially shook hands with leader chang chun sop, deputy leaders choe gi ju and om do ryol and artists of the troupe and accompanied them to meet the welcoming crowds. the railway station was then a scene of jubilation. chinese children and artists in their holiday best waved bouquets and streamers and danced to gay music to express their profound affection for the comrades-in-arms from china's close neighbour, korea.

the korean artists were guests of honour at a banquet given by the city revolutionary committee this evening.

proposing toasts at the banquet, both lin yuan-fu and chang chun sop expressed the conviction that the current visit of the troupe would make new contributions to the great friendship between the people and artists of china and korea. a warm atmosphere of fraternal friendship and militant unity prevailed throughout the banquet, during which local chinese artists performed for their korean comrades-in-arms.

Peking Film Reception Marks Anniversary of Korean Workers' Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1975)

li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea here, gave a film reception this afternoon in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the korean workers' party.

attending were keng piao and shen chien, head and deputy head of the international liaison department of

the central committee of the communist party of china, chung hsi-tung, vice-foreign minister, and hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff, and tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the general political department, of the chinese people's liberation army, as well as leading members of departments concerned han tsung-cheng, chen chieh, sun hsiao-feng, liu chien-chang, liu shao-wen, hsieh li-fu, pan fei and yang chi.

the korean feature film "a nurse's story" was shown at the reception.

CHINA AND LAOS

King of Laos Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1975)

sri savang vatthana, king of laos, sent a message on september 30 to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of china, extending warm greetings on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i have the pleasure to ask your excellency to accept my warm greetings and heartiest wishes for happiness to your excellency and well-being and prosperity to the chinese people.

Lao Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1975)

prince souvanna phouma, prime minister of the provisional national union government of laos, sent a message on september 30 to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending friendliest greetings on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i have the great pleasure of extending to you, on behalf of the people and government of laos, my sincerest and friendliest greetings. i congratulate the heroic chinese people and their outstanding leaders on the accomplishment of the gigantic revolutionary cause under the leadership of chairman mao

tsetung and in line with chairman mao tsetung's teachings. i express to you my best wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the chinese government and people and the good health of chairman mao tsetung and you yourself.

please accept, excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration and esteem.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malaysian Supreme Head of State Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1975)

malaysian supreme head of state tuanku yahya petra sent a message on september 30 to chairman chu teh, most warmly greeting him on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i wish to extend to your excellency and to the people of the people's republic of china my warmest greetings and best wishes for the continued peace, prosperity and progress of your nation. may the friendly ties between the people's republic of china and malaysia continue to develop for the mutual benefit of our two countries.

Malaysian Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1975)

malaysian prime minister tun abdul razak sent a message on september 30 to premier chou en-lai congratulating him on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the government and people of malaysia join me in extending to you, the government and people of the people's republic of china our felicitations and sincere good wishes. i also wish to extend my personal good wishes for the continued prosperity of your country and for your well-being and happiness.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Head of State Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1975)

moussa traore, malian president of the military committee for national liberation, head of state and president of the government, sent a message on september 30 to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, warmly congratulating them on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

i am particularly happy on behalf of the people of mali, the military committee for national liberation and the government of mali and in my own name, to extend my warm congratulations to you and the great chinese people on the occasion of the founding anniversary of the people's republic of china. we have been following with unabated interest the efforts made by the chinese people and government under the wise leadership of chairman mao tsetung for building a just and prosperous society. let the fruitful cooperation between our two countries develop to the satisfaction of our two peoples. i wish you personal happiness and the chinese people prosperity.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Chinese Ambassador to Mongolia Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Ulan Bator, Oct. 3, 1975)

chinese ambassador to mongolia chang wei-lieh gave a reception here on the evening of october 1 to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present were oyuny hosbayar, vice-minister of foreign affairs, d. tserensamga, vice-minister of foreign trade, churkha, vice-minister of coustruction and building materials industry, b. dashzhamts, chairman of mongolian-chinese friendship association, delger, vice-chairman of the union of mongolian peace and friendship organisations, and other well-known persons from the press and cultural field.

diplomatic envoys of some countries to mongolia were also present.

attending the reception were also representatives of overseas chinese in mongolia.

a film reception was given by ambassador chang wei-lieh on september 25 to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Moroccan King Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1975)

king moulay hassan ii of the kingdom of morocco sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, on september 30 most sincerely and warmly greeting the 26th anniversary of the founding of the p.r.c. the message reads:

on the occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i extend, in my own name and on behalf of the government and the people of morocco, the sincerest and warmest congratulations to your excellency. i hope that the friendly relations which have existed so smoothly between our two countries will continue to be strengthened and develop in the interests of our two peoples. it is a great pleasure for me to wish at this happy moment good health and happiness to your excellency, and prosperity and well-being to the great chinese people.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Queen Juliana of Netherlands Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1975)

queen juliana of the netherlands sent a message on september 30 to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, greeting the 26th anniversary of the founding of the republic. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day i send you my very best wishes for the prosperity and happiness of the people of china.

CHINA AND NIGER

Chinese Ambassador to Niger Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1975)

hsieh ke-hsi, chinese ambassador to niger, gave a reception in niamey on the evening of september 30 to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from the capital of niger.

moussa salah, niger acting foreign minister and minister of public works, transports and urbanization, attended the reception on behalf of seyni kountche, president of the niger supreme military council and head of state.

among the more than 140 guests present were mounkeila arouna, secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation; loutou ibrahim, secretary of state for information; other officials and niger friends from various circles.

diplomatic envoys of various countries were also present.

Niger Leader Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1975)

seyni kountche, president of the supreme military council and head of state of niger, sent a message on september 30 to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, most warmly congratulating him on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

at a time when the friendly chinese people are celebrating the 26th anniversary of the founding of their great country, i am pleased to extend to you on behalf of the niger people, the supreme military council and the government, our sincerest and warmest congratulations. i also most ardently wish your courageous people ever greater successes in the gigantic task which they have taken up in the past 26 years to build in dignity and concord a stronger and more prosperous country. i am convinced that the ties of solidarity and sincere cooperation always existing between our two countries will be strengthened daily for the greatest benefit of the industrious people of our two countries.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Chinese National Day Reception in Lagos

(NCNA-English Lagos, Oct. 3, 1975)

feng yu-chiu, chinese ambassador to nigeria, gave a reception here yesterday evening to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the over 250 guests present were m. a. sanusi, nigerian permanent secretary of the ministry of external affairs; other officials of the nigerian federal military government, prominent figures from various circles and representatives of overseas chinese in lagos.

diplomatic envoys of various countries here were also present.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

PLO Leader Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1975)

yasser arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the palestine liberation organization and general commander of the palestinian revolution forces, sent a message on september 29 to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing greetings on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the p.r.c. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i happily avail myself of this opportunity to extend my best wishes for this revolutionary day to you, the friendly chinese government and people, and the militant communist party of china.

the emergence of the people's republic of china on october 1, 1949, after the struggle in which colonial imperialism and the kuomintang reactionaries were defeated, was a victory of all third world peoples. it affirmed that by relying on themselves and the revolutionary unity with all people who oppose imperialism and colonialism, the people of each country can win their own freedom, independence and prosperity.

the palestinian people and their armed revolution, standing in the forefront of the fight against imperialism and zionism, have obtained all sincere assistance and absolute support from china under the leadership of chairman

mao tsetung, thus making contributions to the strengthening of the struggle of our people and their persistence in carrying on the revolution till the realization of our people's aspirations for liberation and real just peace.

the mutual support among all the fighting people, especially between the palestinian and chinese peoples, will be conducive to the ending of the criminal acts of bullying and oppression committed by the imperialists, zionists and all enemies of the people. such unity and support are growing day by day.

in conclusion, i wish a long long life to chairman mao, wish you good health and happiness and the chinese people prosperity and progress.

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Ambassador to Peru Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English- Lima, Oct. 2, 1975)

chiao jo-yu, chinese ambassador to peru, gave a reception here yesterday evening to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the some 700 guests present were: miguel angel de la flor valle, peruvian minister of foreign affairs; francisco velasco gallo, president of the supreme court; jorge fernandez maldonado solari, chief of staff of the army; carlos garcia bedoya, secretary general of the foreign ministry; daniel morales bermudez, chief director of the ministry of education; martha hildebrandt, general director of the national institution of culture; representatives of the prime minister and the minister of war, the minister for the air force and the president of the joint command of the armed forces; other high-ranking officials and prominent persons from various circles.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to peru also attended the reception.

on the morning of october 1, francisco morales bermudez, president of peru, sent his aide-de-camp oswaldo gavidia fernandez to convey to chinese ambassador chiao jo-yu his warm congratulations on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

Peruvian Newspapers Hail Anniversary of Founding of PRC

(NCNA-English Lima, Oct. 3, 1975)

peruvian newspapers have carried editorials and articles in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

in an editorial on october 1, the government organ "el peruano" points out that industrial, social and economic achievements have been gained since the founding of the people's republic of china. "ties of long-standing friendship, strengthened by the existing cordial relations since the present government established them, have united the peruvian and chinese peoples together," it adds.

an editorial in "la prensa" on the same day notes that china resolutely supports the peruvian stand in defending its national sovereignty over the 200-nautical-mile territorial waters and the peruvian people's struggle. as a result of the development of nuclear power by china, the nuclear weapons "are no longer only in the hands of developed countries, but also possessed by the third world", the editorial says.

the same newspaper carried on october 1 an article entitled "china: the victory of self-reliance" by fernandez arce, director of its information department. the article says that the principle of plain living and hard work is guiding the economic and social development of china. china is now the only country in the world which has neither internal nor external debts. the article goes on: the cultural revolution "has contributed to the consolidation of national defence in face of the danger of a war and has notably promoted production." "in the past few years, china has expanded its relations with the whole world on the basis of strict respect to the five principles of peaceful co-existence it advocates", the article adds.

the article stresses that china is a country which does not seek hegemony. on the contrary, it opposes all forms of hegemonism.

"el comercio" also carried an article on october 1, greeting the national day of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Chinese Ambassador to Sri Lanka Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Colombo, Oct. 2, 1975)

chinese ambassador to sri lanka huang ming-ta gave a reception here yesterday evening to mark the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

prime minister mrs. bandaranaike attended the reception.

over 400 guests were present on the occasion. among them were maithripala senanayake, minister of irrigation, power and highways; illangaratne, minister of trade, public administration and home affairs; felix dias bandaranaike, minister of finance and justice; hector kobbekaduwa, minister of agriculture and lands; subasinghe, minister of industries and scientific affairs; siriwardena, minister of labour; ratnayake, minister of transport, parliamentary affairs and sports; george rajapakse, minister of health and fisheries; chelliah kumarasuriar, minister of post and telecommunications; tennekoon, minister of cultural affairs; ariyadasa, minister of local government; peiter keuneman, minister of housing and construction; stanley tilekeratne, speaker of the national state assembly; victor tennekoon, chief justice of the supreme court; d.s. attygalle, commander of the army; p.h. mendis, commander of the air force; d.b. goonesekera, captain of the navy; and r.d. senanayake, president of the sri lanka-china friendship association.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to sri lanka were also present at the reception.

representatives of the chinese residents in sri lanka were also present.

Sri Lanka-China Friendship Association Meeting Marks Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Colombo, Oct. 3, 1975)

a meeting organised by the sri lanka-china friendship association was held here yesterday to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the meeting presided over by r.d. senanayake, president of the sri lanka-china friendship association, adopted a message extending warmest congratulations to the chinese people and their leaders.

speaking at the meeting were illangaratne, minister of trade, public administration and home affairs; lakshman jayakody, deputy minister of national defence and foreign affairs; as well as anura bandaranaike, organiser of the youth league of the sri lanka freedom party.

chinese ambassador huang ming-ta spoke at the meeting.

the meeting was rounded off with songs in praise of the friendship between sri lanka and china.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

King Carl Gustaf of Sweden Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1975)

king carl gustaf of sweden sent a message on september 30 to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending congratulations on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the republic. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i extend to your excellency my sincere congratulations and best wishes for the prosperity of the chinese people.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Telecommunications Delegation Leaves Peking for Geneva

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1975)

a chinese telecommunications delegation led by lu ke-chin left peking for geneva today to attend the second session of the regional administrative conference for long frequency and medium frequency broadcasting of the international telecommunications union. deputy leader of the delegation ho ta-chung left here earlier.

seeing the delegation off at the airport was tung lin, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration.

President of Swiss Federal Council Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1975)

pierre graber, president of the swiss federal council, on september 30 sent a message of greetings to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the p.r.c. the message reads:

the national day of the people's republic of china offers me a pleasant occasion to extend to your excellency warm felicitations of the federal council and our best wishes for your personal happiness as well as the prosperity of your country.

CHINA AND TOGO

Chinese Films, Photos Welcomed in Lome

(NCNA-Eglish Lome, Oct. 2, 1975)

chinese films were shown and photo exhibited here from september 26 to 29 to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. this was organized by the togo-china friendship association with the cooperation of the cultural department of the ministry of youth, sports, culture and scientific research.

chinese films "from victory to victory", "bright sunny skies", "pine ridge", "the heroic sons and daughters" and "the heroic little soldier of the eighth route army" were shown to the warm welcome of 8,000 spectators.

a togolese friend said, "after seeing these films, we have got a deep impression of great china under the leadership of chairman mao."

the photo exhibition also drew crowds of visitors. many visitors praised the photos as reflecting the achievements made by the chinese people in socialist construction.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian President Sends National Day Greetings to Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1975)

habib bourguiba, president of the republic of tunisia, sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the communist party of china on october 1, expressing warmest congratulations on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of celebrating the national day of the people's republic of china, i have the honour to extend to your excellency my warmest congratulations. i most sincerely wish happiness to you and prosperity to the chinese people.

Tunisian President Sends National Day Greetings to Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1975)

habib bourguiba, president of the republic of tunisia, sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china on october 1, extending warmest congratulations on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the p.r.c. the message reads:

on the occasion of celebrating the national day of the people's republic of china, i have the pleasure to convey, on my own behalf and on behalf of the tunisian government and people, to your excellency my warmest congratulations. i most sincerely wish happiness to you and prosperity to the friendly chinese people. i am convinced that the friendly relations and cooperation between tunisia and china will be further strengthened in the interest of our two peoples.

Tunisian Prime Minister Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1975)

hedi nouira, prime minister of the republic of tunisia, sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china on october 1, extending warmest congratulations on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the p.r.c. the message reads:

the celebration of the national day of the people's republic of china offers me an opportunity to extend to your excellency my warmest congratulations. i most sincerely wish your personal happiness and the consolidation of the fruitful friendly relations of cooperation between our two countries.

CHINA AND UN

Chiao Kuan-hua Calls on Ugandan President Fetes Heads of Delegations of Some Countries

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 2, 1975)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 30th session of the general assembly of the united nations and minister for foreign affairs, called on and had a friendly conversation with ugandan president idi amin in new york this morning.

present on the occasion were khalid younis kinene, ugandan permanent representative to the united nations, and huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation and permanent representative to the united nations.

at noon, chiao kuan-hua gave a luncheon in honour of nesti nass, head of the delegation and foreign minister of albania.

present at the luncheon on the albanian side were reiz malile, deputy foreign minister, and rako naco, permanent representative to the united nations. huang hua and members of the chinese delegation lai ya-li, pi chi-lung and others were present.

in the evening, chiao kuan-hua gave a dinner in honour of the leading members of the delegations of the philippines, thailand and malaysia. the guests were carlos p. rumulo, chairman of the delegation and foreign minister of the philippines; narcisco g. reyes, vice-chairman of the philippine delegation and permanent representative to the united nations;

anand panyarachun, chairman of the thai delegation; pracha guna kasem, thai permanent representative to the united nations; and m.k. johari, malaysian permanent representative to the united nations. chinese representatives chuang yen, lai ya-li and pi chi-lung were also present.

CHINA AND US

Chief of Chinese Liaison Office in US Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English : Peking, Oct. 3, 1975)

huang chen, chief of the chinese liaison office in the united states, gave a reception in washington on the evening of october 1 to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from the u.s. capital.

almost 1,000 guests attended the reception. among them were: u.s. deputy secretary of state robert s. ingersoll, under secretary of state joseph j. sisco, deputy under secretary of state lawrence s. eagleburger, assistant secretaries of state philip c. habib and john m. thomas, director of policy planning staff winston lord;

speaker of the house carl albert, senate democratic leader mike mansfield, house republican leader john j. rhodes, chairman of the house international relations committee thomas e. morgan, senators warren g. magnuson, hubert h. humphrey, charles h. percy, jacob javits, claiborne pell, hiram l. fong and others; members of congress john b. anderson, john m. slack, paul mccloskey, margaret m. heckler, corinne c. boggs and others;

deputy assistant to the president for national security affairs brent scowcroft, deputy assistant to the president for legislative affairs william t. kendall, assistant secretary of the department of the interior jack w. carlson and others;

and associate justice of the supreme court potter stewart.

present also were prominent figures former secretary of state william rogers and former chairman of the senate foreign relations committee j.w. fulbright and others.

also attending the reception were: members from the committee on scholarly communications with the people's republic of china, the national council on u.s.-china

visiting the revolutionary base area in northern shensi in 1936. in the course of the visit, mr. snow took a very precious picture of chairman mao in the very cap, captioned "chairman mao in northern shensi". comrade teng ying-chao expressed hearty thanks to mrs. lois snow for this present of historic significance.

present on the occasion were members of mrs. lois snow's party kashin wheeler, jean pohoryles, gertrude schafer, joan jaeger and mrs. branson o'casey.

also present was ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Film Show in Hanoi Marks Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Oct. 3, 1975)

the chinese film "sparkling red star" was screened in hanoi yesterday evening under the auspices of the ministry of culture of the democratic republic of viet nam to mark the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the audience were cu huy can, vice-minister of culture of the d.r.v.n.; nguyen khanh toan, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and chairman of the commission of social sciences; hoang van tien, vice-minister for foreign affairs; le tung son, leading member of the commission for cultural relations with foreign countries; and hoang tuan, secretary general of the viet nam-china friendship association.

chinese ambassador fu hao was also present.

on october 1, the ninh binh provincial committee of the viet nam fatherland front held a meeting to mark the chinese national day.

nguyen van bong and mai van tien, members of the standing committee of the ninh binh provincial committee of the v.n.w.p. and vice-chairmen of the ninh binh administrative committee, and others present at the meeting.

chinese ambassador fu hao was also present.

mai van tien and fu hao spoke at the meeting.

Saigon-Gia Dinh Meeting Marks Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Oct. 3, 1975)

a meeting marking the 26th founding anniversary of the people's republic of china was held on october 1 in saigon-gia dinh city by the saigon-gia dinh city committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation, according to a gpa report.

present at the meeting were phung van cung, vice-president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and vice-president of the provisional revolutionary government; thich thien hao, member of the presidium of the central committee of the national front for liberation; nguyen van chi, president, nguyen ho, ta ba tong and nguyen van tang, vice-presidents of the saigon-gia dinh city committee of the national front for liberation; and others.

speaking at the meeting, nguyen van chi spoke of the tremendous achievements of the people's republic of china in the past 26 years and the profound friendship between the vietnamese and chinese peoples fostered by president ho chi minh and chairman mao tsetung. he said: "the recent visit to china of the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam led by comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, is an important event in the course of the steady development of the great friendship between the two countries."

he said that the vietnamese people "are determined to fulfil well venerated uncle ho's teachings, and pledge to do their utmost to continuously consolidate and develop the friendly relations, militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between the peoples of the two nations so that the great friendship between viet nam and china will be evergreen and last forever".

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

YAR Chairman Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1975)

lt. colonel ibrahim mohamed hamdi, chairman of the command council of the yemen arab republic, sent a message of greetings on september 30 to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending congratulations on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the p.r.c. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i happily extend to your excellency and the friendly chinese people warmest congratulations and best wishes. i wish you good health and happiness, the friendly chinese people continuous progress and prosperity and further development of the relations between our two friendly countries.

Prime Minister of the Arabic Republic of Yemen
Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1975)

abdul-aziz abdul-ghani, member of the command council and prime minister of the arabic republic of yemen, sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the p.r.c. sincerely congratulating the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day, i extend to you my sincere congratulation, wishing you good health and happiness, and more prosperity and progress of the chinese people.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian President Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1975)

k.d. kaunda, president of the republic of zambia, sent a message on september 30 to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending warm greetings on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the p.r.c. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 26th national day of the founding of the people's republic of china, i wish, on behalf of the party, government, the people of the republic of zambia and my own behalf to send you warm and heartfelt congratulations. for the past 26 years, the people's republic of china under the dynamic and illustrious leadership of chairman mao tsetung has followed a policy of assisting struggling nations against colonialism, imperialism and racism. 1975 has been a landmark in the history of the oppressed people of indochina and many other parts of the world. we in zambia rejoice wherever

imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism succumb to progressive forces. we have found china an all-weather friend and ally in our efforts against these evil forces. the world disorder today has been escalated by big power rivalry in their search for spheres of influence. we applaud china's role in seeking a peaceful solution to international disorder. it is with this in mind that i send you and through you the communist party of china, the government and your gallant people these congratulations. since independence, zambia has greatly benefited from china's untiring cooperation and i am confident that the relations between china and zambia will continue to grow from strength to strength. wishing chairman mao tsetung and yourself continued personal good health.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

October 21, 1975 No. 5958

****
* NATIONAL *
****

CRITICISM OF "WATER MARGIN"

Slaves and Vassals

by

Li Kuo-t'ao (李国涛)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 4, 1975)

Chairman Mao once pointed out, "The questions raised by The Life of Wu Hsün are fundamental in character." That man Wu Hsün who "negated the class struggle of the oppressed people and surrendered to the reactionary feudal rulers" was a simon-pure vassal. The questions raised by the Water Margin are likewise fundamental in character. That man Sung Chiang "is against only corrupt officials but not against the emperor." "As soon as he surrenders, he goes to fight Fang La." He is also a simon-pure vassal. But he is a Wu Hsün riding on a horse and carrying a sword.

The slaves and the vassals are distinctly different.

Lenin had pointed the difference between the two. He said, "A man is not sinful just because he is born as a slave." But if he does not wage struggle but on the contrary wants to uphold his status, "he then is a cheap vassal who should be hated, despised and detested."

In 1933, Lu Hsün similarly pointed out in an article entitled "Man Yü": A slave who offers resistance "is not just a slave even though he is defeated for the time being and under shackles." But if he is complacent with his status like the others, "then he is simply a vassal beyond redemption."

The slaves and vassals at Liangshan offer a vivid contrast.

Ch'ao Kao and the others "wanted to be the rival against the emperor of Great Sung." Li K'uei all along called for "carrying the war to the Eastern Capital to seize the throne from that bird." The three Juan brothers "feared

neither heaven nor earth nor lawsuits." Even Yeh Shun, the chieftain of Ch'ingfengshan, also thundered, "Even if the royal family of Chao (the emperor) passes through, he also has to pay 3,000 strings of coins in order to get through!" They were the slaves who had smashed the shackles and dared to stage rebellion.

When Sung Chiang was branded on the face and banished to Chiangchou, he passed by Liangshan and was brought to the Chamber of Assembly for Justice. But he firmly refused to remove the shackles put on him by the corrupt officials because they represented "the laws and institutions of the state" and he dared not violate them. He was precisely "a vassal beyond redemption" who "is content with his status."

Lu Hsün had done a good job when he commented on the Water Margin. He had seen through the essence of Sung Chiang and his gang as vassals, dragged them out from the army of insurgent slaves, and pointed out that they "are ultimately vassals."

All vassals are the same. "Sung Chiang's struggle against Kao Ch'iu is a struggle waged by one faction against another within the landlord class." Kao Ch'iu is a vassal, and Sung Chiangis also a vassal. Kao Ch'iu had committed crimes, and but for the "general amnesty" proclaimed, he also could have gone to Liangshan "to take temporary refuge at that body of water." If Sung Chiang had a successful official career in his early years, he also would have led troops to "suppress" Liangshanpo prior to his going to fight Fang La. The two are alike and in similar position. The difference lies in that there are vassals in office and vassals out of office, big vassals and small vassals, fat vassals and lean vassals!

As far as the reactionary classes are concerned, the vassals who have wormed their way into the ranks of the slaves are especially useful. The line of the peasant uprising at Liangshanpo has been "revised" by the vassal Sung Chiang himself, and the cause has also been thrown away by the vassal Sung Chiang himself. In this respect, such vassals as Kao Ch'iu are unable to do anything.

As far as the insurgent slaves are concerned, the vassals who have wormed their way into their own camp are especially dangerous. Therefore, it is necessary to learn to distinguish such vassals as Sung Chiang. Although he constantly grants minor favors, sheds tears, and addresses the others as "elder brothers" or "younger brothers," once he wields immeasurable power, he is capable of killing the slaves without even a blink of the eyes. In the fight against Fang La, when the enemy leaders are captured, Sung Chiang is capable of "cutting open their bellies and gouging out their hearts." This is clearly evident.

The slaves will ultimately be liberated! The vassals are bound to be overthrown!

* * *

A Simon-Pure Capitulationist

- commenting on Sung Chiang in Water Margin

by

Ya Lin (雅林)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 11, 1975)

Is Sung Chiang in Water Margin a hero of peasant uprising or a representative of the landlord class, a revolutionist or a capitulationist? This is an important question of principle that must be debated and clarified.

He Upholds Feudal Rule and Is Opposed to the Peasant Revolution

In the last years of the North Sung Dynasty, class contradictions were very acute. At that time, the landlord class mercilessly exploited the peasants economically and oppressed them politically. "Every movement was detrimental to the common people." Unable to bear this, the people rose in rebellion, "offended against their superiors and stirred up confusion," and kindled the flames of resistance everywhere. Revolution and the use of violence against the dark rule of the feudal dynasty was the only correct road chosen by the oppressed people. While the peasantry and the landlord class were locked in a life-and-death struggle, contradictions among different factions and between the cliques in power and those out of power within the ruling class had also been sharpened. In order to make an all-round and deep-going analysis of Sung Chiang, we must see his attitude toward the various social contradictions at that time, whether he supported the peasant revolution and opposed feudal rule or opposed the peasant revolution and defended feudal rule."

Born into a feudal landlord family, Sung Chiang studied Confucian doctrines when he was young and was "familiar with the art of a civil officer when he grew up." With his mind imbued with reactionary Confucianist ideas, he had learned to master a series of tactics for maintaining feudal rule. Cherishing a sincere desire to serve the country, he always hoped to have a chance to realize his political views and "soaring ambitions." However, the privileged cliques already in power "refused to employ anyone who was not close to them," and this made it very difficult for the petty official Sung Chiang to get a higher post and enter the ranks of the cliques in power. In addition, in the struggle between the big and small dogs, between the well fed dogs and the hungry dogs within the ruling class, an element of the landlord class out of power like Sung Chiang was likely to get killed or wounded at any time. Therefore, the ambitious Sung Chiang had prepared in advance for himself "three burrows like a wily rabbit": First, he prepared a hiding place; second, he "asked his parents to accuse him of unfilial behavior" so that his family would not get involved when he committed crimes; and third, he made preparations for his possible escape by adopting "the best stratagem out of the 36 stratagems."

Sung Chiang was extremely dissatisfied with his own position. Although he was good at the practice of "forbearance," he also could not help vent his grievances occasionally. Once, he advised Wu sung to surrender when he was granted amnesty and enlistment by the imperial court, so as to "win glory for your wife and security for your sons, leave a good name in history and not have your life lived in vain." These words of encouragement to Wu Sung stood precisely for the goal he himself had been dreaming of. Following this, he said regretfully, "I have no ability, and although I am loyal, there is no hope of promotion for me." This at once exposed his resentment against his inability to prove his loyalty and show his talent.

The eruption of the contradictions between Sung Chiang and the ruling clique found concentrated expression in the act of composing seditious poems. Some people said that Sung Chiang's seditious poems showed his determination to resist the unreasonable reality. From then on, he began his revolutionary life. What a state of mind had Sung Chiang shown by composing the seditious poems? Are the seditious poems really seditious?

After Sung Chiang killed Yen Po-hsi and began to lead the life of a vanguard, he not only was unable to make any progress, but had on the contrary landed in jail. He was "branded on the cheeks" and deported to Chiangchou. He went alone to the restaurant to buy a drink, and the beautiful scenery before his eyes and his own position formed a sharp contrast. What he thought at that time was that "I am now over 30, but instead of accomplishing fame and fortune, I have been branded on the cheeks and banished here." Not only had his sincere desire to serve the feudal dynasty not been appreciated by the ruling class, but he also had become a deported criminal. Sung Chiang who looked upon himself as a "fierce tiger" could bear this no further. He drank cup after cup of wine and became very drunk. At that time, "while drunk," many secret worries "suddenly came back to his mind," and he composed poems to express his feelings. He fundamentally had no wish to resist the feudal dynasty, and he expressed in the poems his dissatisfaction with the "corrupt ministers" "in power."

Huang Wen-ping, "a mischievous fellow" who hung on men of influence, described these two poems as "seditious" because he thought with a one-track mind that by toadying to the clique in power, "he would be recommended for office and could become an official again." He naturally seized hold of the mistake made by Sung Chiang and wanted to make use of this opportunity to claim credit and reward. Sung Chiang denied that hs poems were "seditious poems" as claimed by Huang Wen-ping, felt that he had been wronged and was extremely furious. After the flareup at Chiangchou, he explained to the leader of the Liangshan insurgent army that the poems represented his "ravings after drinking" and that he had no intention to rebel against the ruling dynasty. It can be seen that the seditious poems by Sung Chiang are not seditious, and that it is not true that Sung Chiang "began his revolutionary life" from then on.

Sung Chiang usually pretended to love people and granted minor favors to others. He frequently bought coffins for the dead and gave money to those needing medical treatment. These acts were aimed at winning over people, covering up class contradictions and maintaining feudal rule.

Therefore when the peasants took up arms and rose in rebellion, his reactionary stand was immediately exposed to the full.

After Ch'ao Kai and the others "schemed to get the birthday present" and had robbed the ill-gotten wealth on way to Ts'ai Ching, Sung Chiang saved Ch'ao Kai out of personal friendship, but he maintained a negative attitude toward their revolutionary action and considered them "guilty of a heinous crime" "unpardonable by law." When Ch'ao Kai and the others took Liangshanpo as the base of operation to oppose the government troops and continued to develop the cause of the revolution, he considered that to be an act of high treason. He was afraid of getting involved with Liangshan, and that was why after "killing Yen Po-hsi" he did not make his way to Liangshan, but sought refuge in the manor of another landlord.

After the upheaval at Ch'ingfengchai, Sung Chiang found himself in serious trouble, and "at the spur of the moment" he headed for Liangshan. After receiving a letter from home on the way, Sung Chiang immediately "realized he had gone astray and should turn back." He wept bitterly and made a scene recriminating himself for being an "unfilial son who had erred." Without any hesitation, he slipped away that night and returned to the embrace of the landlord class. When he was apprehended back home, he expressed that he would rather face the charge than go to Liangshan. He slandered the peasant insurgent army as a group of beasts who "killed people and set others' houses on fire" with no sense of "loyalty and filial piety" or "benevolence and justice." He would rather go to jail than become a "bandit." On his way to Chiangchou for deportation, he purposely made a detour to avoid Liangshan for fear that he would be kidnapped by people from Liangshan and compelled to join the rebels. When the Liangshan insurgent army invited him to join them, he threatened to commit suicide. He even refused to remove the cangue from his neck for fear of "breaking the law of the state." He said, "My compliance with your request will make me go against the law of Heaven and contravene the instructions of my father. As a disloyal and unfilial person, life will be meaningless." Look how stubborn his reactionary stand in hating the peasant revolution was.

Like all political swindlers, Sung Chiang was upright in appearance and made vows repeatedly, but actually was a poor creature marked by cowardice. He would rather be banished than go to Liangshan because "the imperial court had installed a crown prince and proclaimed a general amnesty for the country." Even if he did not go into hiding, there was no danger of losing his head. At the Hsünyang river crossing when he really faced the danger of losing his head, he cried aloud to heaven and earth, "Had I known I would suffer in this way, I would rather have stayed at Liangshan." Later, the insurgent army of Liangshan saved his neck from the sword and turned Chiangchou upside down. At that time, although his hatred toward the peasant revolution had in no way changed, there was no other place for him to go, and "Sung Chiang had no alternative but to go to Liangshanpo." Sung Chiang was finally forced to go to Liangshan because his hope for climbing up the ladder had been smashed, and even his life was in danger. All he could do was start another political venture. How could it be said that he "had embarked on a revolutionary road from then on"?

He Usurps Leadership and Pushes the Capitulationist Line

What role did Sung Chiang play after he came to Liangshan? Some comments said that he had done a series of things favorable to the revolution and the people after he came to Liangshan, because his arrival at Liangshan had made "the mountain stronghold very prosperous" and had united the whole insurgent army. And so on and so forth.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." To correctly evaluate Sung Chiang, it is fundamental to see what class profitted and was served by the line Sung Chiang had pushed after he came to Liangshan, and whether he carried out revolution or capitulation. Without taking the line as the key link, we have no basic criterion for analyzing the image of Sung Chiang.

During the period Ch'ao Kai, leader of the peasant revolution, was in power, the line of persisting in peasant uprising occupied the dominant position at Liangshan. Hundreds and thousands of the oppressed masses "broke through all kinds of obstacles and flocked to Liangshan" to join the insurgent army and attack the feudal rulers. The broad masses brought into play their historical initiative and won great victories in the struggle against the feudal ruling class.

Sung Chiang went to Liangshan because he was "forced to go for a time in a tiger's lair." As the path for him to climb upward through a feudal career had been blocked, he wanted to find an outlet by worming his way into the revolutionary ranks so that he could use this opportunist method to achieve the goal of showing his "utter loyalty" to the state. Therefore, after he came to Liangshan, he vigorously pushed the capitulationist line of opposing corrupt officials only but not the emperor and of striving to accept the offer of amnesty and enlistment. He tried to create public sympathy for capitulationism whenever he could. "We wait for the offer of amnesty and enlistment from the imperial court so that he can serve the state." "Sung Chiang and his men want nothing else but to carry out the wish of Heaven." To peddle his capitulationist line, he intrigued and conspired to restrict Ch'ao Kai's movement under the pretext that "since our elder brother is the head of Liangshan he should not move around without planning," thus making Ch'ao Kai powerless and seizing power for himself.

Sung Chiang became the leader following Ch'ao Kai's death. His first move was to change Ch'ao Kai's Chamber of Assembly for Justice to the Hall of Loyalty and Justice. By changing one word "assembly for justice" to "loyalty and justice," Sung Chiang thus changed Ch'ao Kai's line of persisting in peasant uprising to a capitulationist line based on the doctrine of Confucius and Mencius. Through "making oaths before Heaven" he also forcibly instilled into the insurgent army the idea that "it is hoped the imperial court would benevolently grant them amnesty at an earlier date so that they could risk their lives and serve the state with utter loyalty," thus imposing the capitulationist line on the insurgent army at Liangshan.

"The political line determines the organizatinal line and the organizational line always serves the political line. To push the capitulationist political line, Sung Chiang tried his utmost to recruit

deserters and turncoats, and form cliques for selfish ends. He wildly brought together government officials, wealthy and influential people and army commanders in order to change the composition of the leading group of the peasant insurgent army, thus forming the organizational basis for the capitulationist line.

Sung Chiang's reactionary aim was crystal clear in his effort to enlist Lu Chun-i. Lu Chun-i was a well-knwon reactionary big landlord of Hopei. He cherished an immense hatred toward the peasant revolution. He frenziedly clamored that each and every one in the insurgent army of Liangshan should be put to death. He said, "I live as a subject of Great Sung and will die as a ghost of Great Sung." He was a reactionary landlord element who could never co-exist with the peasant insurgent army. Sung Chiang, however, admired him greatly for his social status because he was "born in a wealthy and influential family," looked every inch "an aristocrat" and was "reputed for gallantry." He did not hesitate to make use of the men and horses of the whole mountain stronghold to bring him to the mountain." "Just for the sake of winning a single man to Liangshan, he caused the common people to suffer from war." After Lu Chun-i came to Liangshan, Sung Chiang repeatedly wanted to offer him the No. 1 post, so that "in future, he would pledge allegiance to the imperial court, make great contributions and accomplish great tasks, rise in office and rank, and bring glory to the brotherhood." It was due to the firm opposition of the other chieftains that Sung Chiang made him the No. 2 man.

On the other hand, Sung Chiang employed all means to repress, edge out and attack the revolutionaries in the peasant insurgent army. When Li Kuei resolutely opposed the acceptance of amnesty and enlistment at the chrysanthemum meeting, Sung Chiang was enraged and almost beheaded him. In fact he schemed to practice splittism within the ranks of the insurgent army. He wanted to unite and rely on only those capitulationists who followed him with one heart. There was "no unity throughout the ranks" to speak of!

Just as Chairman Mao said: "Sung Chiang pushes capitulationism, practices revisionism, changes Ch'ao's Hall of Assembly for Justice to the Hall of Loyalty and Justice, and accepts the offer of amnesty and enlistment."

When the revolutionary situation was at its peak and the insurgent army at Liangshan was a serious threat to the feudal monarchy, the time was also ripe for Sung Chiang to betray the revolution."

As Comrade Lenin once said, "To maintain their rule, all oppressor classes have to perform two different functions in society, namely, the functions of an executioner and the functions of a clergyman." (Lenin's "Bankruptcy of the Second International") As a result of the failure of their policy to practice armed suppression toward the Liangshan insurgent army, the feudal rulers of the Sung Dynasty had to change their tactics, and the policy of "amnesty and enlistment" gradually gained the upper hand within the imperial court, thus providing Sung Chiang with external conditions for pushing his betrayal activities.

Viewed from within the insurgent army, due to the painstaking efforts of Sung Chiang, the capitulationist line had already gained the dominant position. The leading body of the insurgent army was made up of "more

than half by high officers from the imperial court" and Sung Chiang had already kept a tight rein on the leadership. When all the 108 chieftains were assembled at Liangshan and the insurgent army of Liangshan was at the height of success, Sung Chiang hurriedly cast forth at the "chrysanthemum meeting" which was held after the "great assembly for justice" his policy statement, "I'll not be satisfied until the emperor has issued at an early date an imperial edict granting us amnesty."

For the sake of quickly obtaining the offer of amnesty and enlistment from the imperial court, Sung Chiang carried out all sorts of contemptible and shameless hush-hush activities. He led people to the Eastern Capital. Through the backdoor, he made Li Shih-shih, a favorite courtesan of the emperor, espouse his cause with "pillow talk." He also offered tempting bribes to the high officials of the imperial court so as to "make known his wish to the emperor."

After the insurgent army captured Kao Ch'iu, Sung Chiang personally helped this arch enemy of Liangshan to take the seat of honor, kowtowed to him and begged him to intercede on his behalf in front of the emperor for an early offer of amnesty and enlistment. Furthermore, he also directly submitted a proposal to the imperial court, saying that "if we are favored with your kind words, we will serve the state with utter loyalty and risk death ten thousand times for the state without regret." What he meant was that the emperor should hoodwink the insurgent army with the "benevolence" and "forgiveness" of Confucianism. By that time Sung Chiang had already followed the bad example of the clique in power at the imperial court, and amidst the cries of "long live the emperor to show his gratitude by bowing twice," the insurgent army finally accepted the offer of amnesty and enlistment.

After accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment, Sung Chiang also maliciously carried out "the distribution of gold and the holding of a grand sale at Liangshanpo." He auctioned off all the wealth accumulated by the insurgent army of the peasants over the years so that the insurgent army of Liangshan could never rise again. This heroic revolutionary struggle of the peasants which stirred even the mountains and rivers and this erstwhile extremely vigorous and flourishing mountain stronghold of the peasant uprising was finally strangled to death by the feudal rulers through the hands of Sung Chiang without the loss of a single man. By putting the words "following the wish of Heaven" and "defending the country" on the battle standards of the insurgent army, Sung Chiang also changed the "bandits" into "government troops."

As soon as Sung Chiang surrendered, he went to fight Fang La. His hands were dripping with the blood of peasants engaged in the revolution. In his comments on Water Margin, Lu Hsün aptly said, "The book Water Margin makes it quite clear that because they were not against the emperor, once the grand government army arrived, they accepted the offer of amnesty and enlistment and set off to fight other brigands for the state--brigands who did not 'carry out the wish of Heaven.' They were ultimately vassals."

Sung Chiang was an agent of the landlord class who had wormed his way into the ranks of peasant revolution, and was a simon-pure capitulationist.

He did a lot of bad things in the revolutionary forces--things that the ruling feudal class had wanted to accomplish but failed. He had not distinguished himself by meritorious service in the peasant revolution but had committed crimes of immense magnitude.

Chairman Mao recently pointed out, "The merit of the book Water Margin lies precisely in the portrayal of capitulation. It serves as a teaching material by negative example to help all the people recognize capitulationsts."

Sung Chiang, the capitulationist in Water Margin is a rare teacher by negative example for us in persisting in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

A great many commentaries before the great proletarian cultural revolution and some commentaries of the past two years have run counter to the basic concept of Marxism and Lu Hsün's expositions on Water Margin and disseminated a great deal of the theories of class conciliation to embellish and extol the capitulationist line propagated by Water Margin and to defend this capitulationist Sung Chiang. One basic argument is to regard Sung Chiang's capitulationism as due to "the limitation of the peasants." These commentaries either describe Sung Chiang as a "hero" or a "remarkable leader of the peasant uprising," or use the so-called "contradictory personality" to cover up the true features of Sung Chiang's capitulationism. These erroneous viewpoints must be clarified. We should make comments on the book Water Margin with the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method, and make full use of this teaching material by negative example which publicizes capitulationism. We should give full play to the role of Sung Chiang as the teacher by negative example, draw lessons, sum up historical experience, learn to differentiate between the correct and erroneous lines and carry the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end!

* * *

"Welcome Rain" for Which Class

by

Ts'ao Chin-hsing (曹金兴)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 11, 1975)

Sung Chiang is a character vividly described and vigorously praised in the book Water Margin. Whenever Sung Chiang was mentioned in the book, the author rendered his name in gold characters. He was described as a man who was devoted to public duty and charitable undertakings. He always did his best to help his fellow men from all corners of the country. He liked to help people in need and save lives. He often donated coffins and medicine for people in distress. He had made a name for himself in Shantung and Hopei where the people described him as a "Welcome Rain," and compared him to timely rain that can save everything.

Rain that comes at an opportune moment is indeed helpful to the growth of many things. However, could there be "welcome rain" that stand above classes and is favorable to anybody in a society of opposing classes? Absolutely not. In class society, "anything good for certain people must be bad for other people." Let us use the Marxist viewpoint for analysis and find out for which class Sung Chiang is the "welcome rain" after all.

Let us begin with Sung Chiang's "devotion to public duty and charitable undertakings." Where did the "money" Sung Chiang "gave to charitable cause" come from? That man was a landlord element, and his wealth was not earned by labor but rather the result of exploitation. It represented the blood and sweat of the laboring people. The reason that Sung Chiang "helped the people in need and in distress" was that he wanted first to cover up the class contradictions, second to gain fame and reputation, and third to confuse the people. Nothing more.

The mighty Liangshan peasant uprising won one victory after another and dealt a staggering blow to landlord class rule. It was precisely at that time that Sung Chiang, the "Welcome Rain," arrived in Liangshan and joined the peasant insurgent army. If Sung Chiang was truly the "Welcome Rain" for the peasantry, he should, by logic, have beaten the war drums really hard and let the flame of revolution burn until the insurgent army "carried the war to the Eastern Capital and seized the throne from that bird" and overthrew the dark rule of the Northern Sung Dynasty. Nevertheless, the first big move Sung Chiang made after his ascendence to leadership was to change the "Chamber of Assembly for Justice" to the "Hall of Loyalty and Justice" and hurriedly tamper with Ch'ao Kai's line of persisting in peasant uprising. He repeatedly harped on "accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment" and "serving the state with utter loyalty." He did his best to spread capitulationist ideas within the peasant insurgent army. Organizationally, he made intensified effort to "sign up" the big landlords and reactionary army officers and in no time had changed the composition of the leading group of the peasant insurgent army.

What should be particularly noted is that when Chen, the chief army aide dispatched by the imperial court to Liangshan to make an offer of amnesty and enlistment, failed in his mission twice in the face of opposition by Li K'uei and others, Sung Chiang, realizing that the amnesty and enlistment offer had failed, made suggestions and plans for the enemy of the peasant insurgent army at the crucial moment by asking the emperor to use kind words to coax the insurgent army into laying down its arms and surrender.

As soon as Sung Chiang surrendered, he volunteered to go and put down the peasant insurgent army led by Fang La. To Huitsung of Sung this was like "charcoal sent in the cold weather," and was indeed "welcome." Therefore, the proposal was immediately accepted by the imperial court, Sung Chiang was appointed "commander and vanguard for the Pacification of the South."

When fighting Fang La, Sung Chiang beheaded all captured officers of the peasant insurgent army and mutilated their bodies to express hatred. One can see how vigorously Sung Chiang helped the ruling class put out the roaring flame of the peasant uprising and how "welcome" he was.

On his deathbed Sung Chiang still showed concern about the survival of the feudal imperial dynasty. Out of the fear that Li K'uei would rise in rebellion again, he would not die in peace without removing Li K'uei. To eliminate the potential danger for the Sung Dynasty "in good time," he summoned Li K'uei to his bedside that night and poisoned him to death. Please see how utterly loyal to the Sung emperor was this shameless renegade of the peasant insurgent army.

The two-line struggle between rebellion and capitulation was a struggle between the peasantry and the landlord class manifested within the peasant insurgent army. Sung Chiang vigorously pushed the capitulationist line to meet the political needs of the landlord class.

Sung Chiang and the corrupt officials such as Kao Chiu and Tung Kuan were nothing but jackals from the same lair. Sung Chiang pushed the capitulationist line to serve the Sung Dynasty with utter loyalty and played a role beyond Kao Chiu and Tung Kuan. To the dying Northern Sung Dynasty, Sung Chiang was indeed a "welcome rain," which put out the roaring flame of the peasant uprising. But to the peasantry, it was a sanguinary rain which brought disaster with head rolling. The blood of the peasant insurgent army will forever reveal the cruelty and ruthlessness of the renegades. The revolutionary people should draw a lesson therefrom.

* * *

Distinguish between the "Good" and the "Evil"

by

Chang Chen (张臻)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 11, 1975)

This book the Water Margin on the one hand frenziedly advocates amnesty and enlistment, publicizes capitulationism and embellishes and extols the chief capitulationist Sung Chiang. On the other hand, it vigorously slanders rebellion, distorts the revolution and curses and attacks Fang La, the leader of the peasant uprising. In Chapter 119 of the 120-chapter version of the Water Margin there is this introductory poem:

> "The day Sung Chiang got his reward and promotion
> Was the time Fang La was tortured and hacked to death.
> Good and evil in the end will get their just deserts,
> And it is only a matter of time."

According to the Water Margin, one was "rewarded and promoted" and the other "was tortured and hacked to death," as a result of their respective "good" and "evil" deeds.

Different classes look at what is "good" and what is "evil" in different ways. To the reactionary ruling class, any resistance and struggle put up by the oppressed class against the reactionary ruling class is evil, while those who follow orders obediently and endure adversity submissively are good. On the contrary, as the oppressed people see it, their resistance and struggle against the reactionary ruling class for liberation are completely just and therefore good, while the practice of ruthless oppression and exploitation of the broad masses of people by the reactionary ruling class is a heinous crime that should be liquidated.

This book Water Margin praises Sung Chiang as "good" and slanders Fang La as "evil." This concept of good and evil is the view of which class?

Sung Chiang, this petty official from the landlord class was a Confucian follower with his brain loaded with the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. All his life, he regarded "loyalty to the sovereign" as the highest criterion for his words and actions and drooled at the prospect of "advancement in office and honor" and "winning glory for his wife and security for his sons." When he was forced to go to Liangshan, and after he had usurped leadership there, the first important thing he did was to change the name of "Chamber of Assembly for Justice" to "Hall of Loyalty and Justice." With one word changed, he had changed Ch'ao Kai's line of persisting in the peasant uprising. Following this, he perpetrated a series of activities to betray the revolution in preparation for "pledging allegiance to the imperial court" later on. Finally, he also secretly went to the capital to beg for amnesty and enlistment. After he accepted the offer of amnesty and

enlistment and was given a high office, he revealed his ferocity and thirst for blood, and "went to fight the bandits" who did not carry out the wish of Heaven" for the imperial court. In the course of suppressing the peasant insurgent army headed by Fang La, Sung Chiang killed many commanders of the insurgent army and became an executioner with his hands dripping with the blood of the peasant insurgent army. This was what was called "good." By coincidence it exposed the repulsive features of the renegade Sung Chiang and clearly showed that he was an accomplice of the feudal ruling class for suppressing the peasant insurgent forces.

Ruthlessly oppressed by the feudal landlord class, Fang La rose up in arms and led the long-suffering peasant to direct the spearhead at the emperor, the supreme ruler of the feudal state, set up the revolutionary political power of the peasants and dealt serious blows to the decadent Sung Dynasty of the house of Chao. This was what was called "evil" in the eyes of the landlord class. It had by coincidence shown that because Fang La was not afraid of rebelling against the emperor and persisted in making revolution, he was the genuine representative of the interests of the broad masses of the people.

These four lines of the poem have baldly exposed the reactionary stand of the landlord class. The concept of good and evil propagated by the Water Margin has drawn a clear line of demarcation by negative example between revolution and counter-revolution to help all the people recognize capitulationists.

* * *

BOURGEOIS RIGHTS

Strive To Break Away from the Narrow Horizon of the Bourgeois Rights

by

the Party branch of 1205 Well-Drilling Team of Tach'ing Oilfield

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 3, 1975)

Our 1205 well-drilling team was once led by Comrade Wang Chin-hsi, the Iron Man. Since the building of this team twenty-two years ago, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the comrades have strived to embrace the communist attitude toward labor and carry forward the spirit of revolution plus all-out exertion. In the 15 years since the Battle of Tach'ing, with the support of fraternal units we have drilled 683 wells with a total footage of more than 816 thousand meters. This is equivalent to three times the average well-drilling standard in Tach'ing area.

Lenin pointed out: Apart from the task of suppressing the resistance of the exploiters, the dictatorship of the proletariat "likewise has unavoidably to bring forward (the further it goes, the more necessary it is to bring forward) this even more important task of actively building communism, creating new economic relations and building a new society." ("The Great Beginning") This task is greater and more formidable than the former task. What kind of working attitude should we broad masses of workers adopt to build a new society? To haggle over remuneration and work for self or to work selflessly for the revolution? This is a major question of whether to extend bourgeois rights or restrict them and carry forward the communist spirit, a major question bearing on whether or not the dictatorship of the proletariat can be consolidated.

The Iron Man old team leader's maxim was: "Even though I live twenty years less, I also must make all-out exertion to capture the big oilfield." During his lifetime, the Iron Man all the time thought of rapidly developing China's oil industry and of making one drilling machine take the place of several machines. In order to discard the label of backwardness in oil industry, he went from Yümun to Tach'ing. As soon as he got off the train, without making inquiries about food and housing, his first question was: Has the equipment arrived? Where are the sites for the wells? What is the highest record? At that time, the old team leader Iron Man always carried a sack of dry provisions on his back, wore a sheepskin jacket, and battled at the well site. When he was hungry, he would take a bite of cold corn bread and when he was tired, he would take a nap upon the drill. He never haggled over remuneration, time or conditions! The comrades said: The old team leader Iron Man showed his towering image in his high communist awareness of utter devotion to the public and great contributions to the communist cause.

Over these years, despite the constant replacement of personnel in our ranks of oil workers, all workers of our team have armed their minds with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and followed the example of the Iron Man. They have strived to break away from the narrow horizon of bourgeois rights by "comparing only their drive and contributions without comparing their remunerations and conditions." Like the Iron Man, many young workers have carried forward the same death-defying spirit displayed at the initial stage of the battle. With the same people and installations, they have by means of such spirit brought about a new level in the new battleground. We feel that for the sake of realizing the great goal of communism, the more we work the more vigorous we are.

Our country is a socialist state under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the working class is the master of the state. In the old society, the means of production and the state power were in the hands of the landlord and bourgeois classes, and the working class was oppressed and exploited. In the new society, the system of ownership has changed, and we oil workers are the real masters of the oilfields. In order to make all workers of the team embrace the idea that the working class is the master and the communist attitude toward work like the Iron Man, the old team leader, in the last few years our Party branch persevered in contrasting the sufferings of the past with today's happiness every year and constantly conducted educatin in the basic line. The workers of the whole team have further discerned the essential differences between the two social systems and the two kinds of labor. They have further understood that only by liberating all mankind could the proletariat liberate themselves in the end. The comrades have consciously compared their own work with the far-reaching goal of liberating all mankind and realizing communism. The more they make comparisons, the stronger is their spirit of revolution plus all-out exertion. The more they make comparisons, the greater their vigor to aim high. Everybody says that we have to bear in mind the two major figures of eight hundred million and three thousand million, shoulder the heavy burdens of the Chinese revolution and the world revolution, and keep in mind the interests of the Chinese revolution and the world revolution. By so doing, inexhaustible strength would rise.

Chairman Mao has recently pointed out, "Our country at present practices a commodity system, and the wage system is unequal too, there being the eight-grade wage system, etc. These can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Thus it would be quite easy for people like Lin Piao to push the capitalist system if they come to power. Therefore, we should read some more Marxist-Leninist works." Looking back over the history of development and progress of our team, everybody could feel that we have constantly broken away from the narrow horizon of bourgeois rights in the struggle against the revisionist line and gradually established the communist attitude toward work. Since 1958, under the leadership of the Iron Man, the old team leader, our Party branch has constantly organized people to study Chairman Mao's teaching on "serving the people wholeheartedly," constantly raised the socialist awareness of the workers of the whole team, criticized revisionism, and with a mind bent on the revolution, created the advanced targets for the oil battlefront.

Over the past 15 years, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and under the leadership of the Party committee of Tach'ing, we moved one step forward after each struggle together with the Tach'ing workers and cadres. Especially in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we have studied the theory of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, criticized the ideology of the reactionary classes on the decline advocated by them--the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, and further embraced the communist attitude toward work. Everybody says, "The road of Tach'ing is the road to persevere in putting proletarian politics in command. We must forever follow this road."

Because of the existence of imperialism and revisionism, the existence of the bourgeoisie and their ideas and influences at home and the existence of bourgeois rights, the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines will still go on violently for a long time. Therefore, we must adhere to the proletarian philosophy of struggle, strive to break away from the narrow horizon of bourgeois rights, carry forward the spirit of revolution plus all-out exertion, and carry the sturggle for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end!

* * *

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

A Decade in the Countryside

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Oct. 5, 1975)

"it has been a decade of struggle during which the countryside took on a new look and we changed our thinking. we see clearly that, while the countryside needs us, we need the countryside still more."

this is the unanimous view of the hundred and more school leavers from wuhan who settled down as peasants in a rural people's commune in central china's hupeh province ten years ago, when summing up their life in this period.

after finishing junior or senior middle school in 1964, these young people came to the haokou commune, chienchiang county, in enthusiastic response to chairman mao's call: "all intellectuals who can work in the countryside should be happy to go there. our countryside is vast and has plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full." determined to contribute their youth and energy to building up a new socialist countryside, many of them gave up city jobs or advancement to college.

located in a low-lying lake area, the haokou commune was highly vulnerable to waterlogging. to change the conditions and develop socialist farming, the school leavers joined the local peasants in a gigantic battle to build dykes, cut ditches, drain off accumulated water and reclaim low-lying land. in winter they tackled the job in the spirit of hard struggle shown by the armymen and people of yenan in reclaiming wasteland during the revolutionary war years. chanting work songs, they laboured with ploughs and harrows in knee-deep mud which defied even tractors and oxen. large tracts of low-lying land were finally turned into neat squares of fertile cropfields lined by trees and interlaced with a network of ditches.

commune members who were poor or lower-middle peasants before liberation showed profound class feelings for the young people, teaching them farming techniques and telling them about their own sufferings in the old society and the class struggle and the struggle between the socialist and the capitalist roads in the countryside since liberation. they encouraged the young people to raise their socialist consciousness while building a new socialist countryside, develop their ability in the struggle for production, foster a revolutionary determination to vanquish all difficulties, and temper themselves into worthy successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

reviewing the course of their political growth, the young people expressed profound love for the commune and full confidence in its future. one of them said: "the establishment of the socialist system has opened the road

leading to the ideal society of the future, but to translate this ideal into reality needs the hard work of the young generation. revolutionary young people cherishing a lofty ideal must be determined to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants for a lifetime."

"we have come to a deeper understanding of bitterness and happiness by learning from the fine qualities of the poor and lower-middle peasants," said another. "happiness means serving the people and being of use to them."

chu wen-kai, who knew little about farming when he finished senior middle school ten years ago, now works at a plant pest warning station as a technician by invitation of the county bureau of agriculture. he is now able to identify more than 100 plant pests and has learned the methods to detect and control the score of pests that often plague the area. in july last year, leave rollers were detected in the paddy fields of his brigade. he directed a battle against the pest in his brigade and kept the whole county posted on developments by a round-the-clock observation in the fields.

wu kang-sheng, who was the commune's first tractor driver and later became a versatile mechanic, has over the past decade trained 400 mechanics for the commune and effected a number of innovations on farming machines.

combining their book knowledge with the peasants' practical experience, the young people have achieved remarkable successes in scientific farming. a number of them set up a research group under the leadership of the party branch of their brigade. they experimented on the over-wintering of manure crops and prepared seed for their extensive cultivation to provide sufficient fertilizer for two rice crops a year. they also made bacterial fertilizer, nursed seedlings in hothouses and evolved new hybrids of seed.

educated by party organizations and the poor and lower-middle peasants, these young people have become a vigorous force in socialist revolution and construction in the countryside. many of them are teachers in local primary or middle schools. others help peasants with political and general study in evening schools or are active in amateur theatrical troupes.

looking ahead, one of them said: "be peasants of the new type with both socialist consciousness and culture and work hard for the great ideal of communism -- this is our aim excl."

URBAN HOUSING

New China Solves Housing Problem in Cities

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1975)

an average of some 100,000 people have been moving into new housing in peking over the past few years. the total floor space of new housing built in the city proper since liberation is 1.6 times that existing at the time of liberation, and well over two million people now live in new flats.

housing conditions for the working people in the cities have improved steadily as large numbers of houses and special workers' housing estates are built and old ones renovated or reconstructed.

housing for the labouring people in the urban areas was one of the serious problems in pre-liberation china. the imperialists, landlords, compradors, capitalists and high-ranking officials of the reactionary kuomintang government lived in luxury residences or villas and owned large amounts of real estate which they used for speculation. on the other hand, the working people who constituted the bulk of the population were crowded into rickety houses, damp mud-walled huts or thatched sheds which gave little protection against the elements.

rent in those days came to as much as 20 to 35 percent of the earnings of the working people. even school teachers and other lower-or middle-salaried employees were worried about high rents and often had to pawn their clothes or other belongings to pay their rent. many working people were evicted and forced to sleep in the streets, even in biting winter winds, because they were unable to pay rent. large numbers froze to death.

after liberation, the people's government confiscated the houses owned by the imperialists and kuomintang bureaucrat-capitalists. during the socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce in 1956, the state adopted a "buying out" policy to convert privately-owned houses that were rented out into state property. now, apart from a small number of people who live in their own houses, urban residents generally live in housing owned or built by the state and managed by government housing departments or the factories or other enterprises in which the occupants work.

state housing rents are low because housing construction is not for profit but to meet the basic needs of the people. the rents vary with the size and quality of the rooms and other conditions, in general amounting to four or five percent of the total family income.

the rent collected by the state is used mainly for maintenance and repairs. when such expenditures exceed the rent, the state covers the balance.

the state allocates large sums of money each year for building new houses to meet the needs of municipal construction, cope with population growth and improve residential conditions. large industrial and mining enterprises, government organizations and institutions of higher education also build houses for their own workers and staff under the unified plans of the city authorities concerned.

in socialist new china, housing is built under a unified plan which takes the residents' welfare into consideration. new housing estates are generally built near where the residents work but far away enough to protect them from industrial waste and noise. all residential areas have department stores, cinemas, food shops, groceries, post and telegraph offices, clinics, savings banks, kindergartens and primary and middle schools.

workers retired on pension can continue to live in housing owned by their factories with no worry about being thrown out. at the shihchingshan power plant near peking, 72-year-old pensioner liu fang told hsinhua that he could not afford to rent a flat in the old days when he was a poor and miserable boiler tender in the plant. after liberation, he and his family moved into a new state-built house for workers where his family of six live in a flat of three large and bright rooms, with the rent coming to just about four percent of his pension. "in the old days the reactionary rulers and capitalists looked on us workers as of less value than a draught animal," the old worker said. "the animals at least had a shed to shelter them from rain and wind, but nobody cared where the workers lived. now we are masters of our own destiny, and have a happy life with the state looking after our welfare."

the peking municipal real estate management bureau has offices in all parts of the city. each has several hundred bricklayers, carpenters, electricians, painters, plasterers and plumbers to maintain and repair houses. they make regular inspections of the housing and work out schedules for repairs. a general check-up is done before the rainy and cold seasons each year to make sure that the houses offer good protection. the maintenance workers are on call to repair any break-downs in water supply, power or steam heat.

when old houses need to be demolished to widen roads or make room for new construction projects, a government ruling says that this can be done only after new houses have been put up by the departments undertaking the projects and the residents helped to move.

socialist new china is a developing country and housing for city residents is still not spacious. construction workers are busy all the year round to build more houses for the people. although the weather in northern china is quite cold in winter which is unfavourable to construction work, peking building workers have devised many ways to continue working in cold weather.

CONSUMER GOODS

Shanghai Provides Other Urban and Rural Markets with Abundant of Daily-Use Articles

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 4, 1975)

an abundance of articles for daily use and a wider choice of variety in manufactured goods have been provided to urban and rural areas throughout china by shanghai's commercial departments this year. total output value of such commodity supplies in the first eight months of 1975 was higher than in any previous corresponding period in the past.

according to statistics, increases in the volume of more than 50 varieties of supplies were registered, including cotton prints, knitwear, bicycles, sewing machines and electronic tube radios. the amount of some commodities increased by more than 80 per cent and more than 3,100 new varieties were added.

in order to do a better job in providing articles of daily-use for the country's markets, the city's commercial departments have strengthened their investigations and study of the people's wants and needs. a batch of commercial workers sent by various purchasing stations have this year toured over 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions to acquaint themselves with the expanded demand for manufactured goods, and to work in close co-ordination with the departments concerned to make proper arrangements for production and supply of food, clothing and other daily-use commodities. bringing with them 200 to 300 new cotton-prints designs, an investigation group from a cotton goods purchasing station and a printing and dyeing unit travelled in cities, towns and villages in kweichow province and the kwangsi chuang autonomous region and other areas to collect opinions from workers and peasants. upon its return, the group submitted the results to the factories,

and helped them design and produce more than 1,100 new varieties of cotton prints for urban and rural markets throughout the country.

when shanghai commercial workers found through investigations that these was a greater demand for consumer goods suited to the fraternal minority this year, they gave all-out support to expand production of these supplies. in the first eight months of this year increases over the same 1974 period have been registered in the volume of industrial products dispatched by the shanghai commercial departments to sinkiang, tibet, chinghai, ningsia, inner mongolia, kwangsi and other minority nationalities areas. the amount of daily necessities shipped to sinkiang and tibet was 38 per cent greater than in the same period last year.

MINORITY NATIONALITIES

Life of People of Tajik Nationality Today

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Oct. 5, 1975)

the tash kurghan tajik autonomous county situated on the west china border area has made great advances since liberation, particularly in livestock breeding, agriculture, industry, education and health; the living standard has been markedly improved with the result that the once declining population has shown a 65 per cent increase.

development and growth in the autonomous county, says sirenbek of tajik nationality and chairman of the autonomous county revolutionary committee, demonstrates the success of the party's national policy.

the tash kurghan county on the pamirs, where people of tajik nationality live in compact communities, now has more than 15,000 people. the mountainous county is more than 3,000 metres above sea level and has only 70 frost-free days in the year.

before liberation, the tajik people suffered from oppression by the reactionary ruling classes from one dynasty to another. a handful of feudal herdowners controlled the vast tracts of pasture and almost all the herds. the poor herdsmen, exploited and despised, led a miserable life "eating wild vegetables and clad in sheep skin". some had no tents and slept in the open air with the animals. backward in economy, the area was rampant with disease and its population diminished gradually.

the working people of tajik nationality won liberation in 1949 and, in september 1954, the tash kurghan tajik autonomous county was set up in line with the party's policy on the national regional autonomy.

under the cherishing care of the party in the past 20 years and more, tajik cadres have been developed and matured. the one-time slaves are now at the head, leading their people in taking the socialist road. fiftyfour years old khojamet, who worked for herdowners for a dozen years in the old society, was this year elected deputy to the fourth national people's congress. tajik cadres now account for 70 per cent of the total number of cadres of various levels in the county. the chief leading members of all ten people's communes in the county are of tajik nationality. with the development of socialist construction, a number of tajik technicians specializing in agriculture and animal husbandry, doctors, teachers and artists have emerged.

in the last dozen years following the founding of people's communes, the tajik people who used to engage mainly in livestock breeding, have opened up new grazing grounds with the help of the state and the strength of the collective economy. they dug ditches to irrigate their pastures and built animal shelters which protect against the cold and snow. by the end of last year, the total number of animals in stock topped 100,000 or over four times that of the early post-liberation years. more than 30,000 newly-born lambs were added this spring. the grazing grounds of the dabdar commune situated high up in the bitter cold of the mountains, are scattered on mountain slopes and in valleys some 4,000 metres above the sea level. since the great proletarian cultural revolution started in 1966, commune members have put much work into pasture improvement projects. they built long ditches totalling 45,000 metres in length to grow grass on more than 1,300 hectares of land. the commune has its own veterinary and artificial insemination stations. the commune has increased production for five years running since 1970 and sold to the state more than 1,300 animals every year.

the county also gives much attention to agricultural development. commune members have built water conservancy projects and reclaimed wasteland to grow food grains and fodder. the county now has a total of 4,000 hectares of cultivated farmland, more than five times the figure for the early post-liberation years. during the cultural revolution, the county levelled 1,200 hectares of land and introduced new-type farm tools and tractors, sowing machines, harvesters and other farm equipment. the days of the wooden-plough and goat-horn ploughshare are gone forever. since 1972, the county has achieved self-sufficiency in grain thus ending dependency on the state for this staple.

the county, which had not a single handicraftsman in the past, now has developed a network of local industries and handicrafts which include hydro-electric installations, leather processing and farm machine repair and manufacturing workshops, and has trained industrial workers of tajik nationality for the first time in history. the countyseat, once no more than a huddle of shabby huts, now is a community of 3,000 people with constructions covering floor space 21 times the early post-liberation figure. it has stores, banks, schools, factories, a post office and a hospital.

the county now has more than 60 primary and middle schools with a total enrollment of well over 2,300 as against only one primary school and a hundred students in the old society.

in sharp contrast to the widespread illiteracy which condemned 95 per cent of the tajik people to backwardness, mobile schools have been set up for the widely scattered herdsmen's families, and many herdsmen and peasants and their children have been sent to study in secondary or higher institutions in peking, urumchi, shanghai and sian.

the rapid development of the medical work has dramatically improved the health of the tajik people. the autonomous county, now served by more than 100 medical workers, has a people's hospital in the countyseat, medical centres in the communes and cooperative medical services and barefoot doctors in the production brigades and teams.

to help the tajik people develop production, create a prosperous economy and improve their living conditions, the party and the state provided cadres and technicians as well as materials for production and improved living. the price and the supply of goods specially required by the nationality have received special consideration. last year, the state supplied the county with over 30,000 metres of silk fibres and more than 40 tons of tea. goods to scattered mountainous villages were dispatched by camels and yaks.

with the development of production, the living standards of the tajik people have been greatly improved. new residential estates have been set up and the tajik herdsmen, who live in felt tents during the summer grazing season, have warm, comfortable houses to move into for the winter.

herdsmen families lack no daily necessities and have colourful silk beddings and woollen blankets. many commune members have bank deposits.

COAL MINING

New Mining Center in Southwest China

(NCNA-English , Chengtu, Oct. 5, 1975)

an important coal mining complex is being built up in southwest china's szechwan province. the paoting mining centre, which extends over a distance of 50 kilometres in a hilly region, is of great economic significance for southwest china because it helps reduce the traditional dependence of southern china on the north for a great proportion of its coal supply.

among the projects already completed are seven shaft mines, a coal dressing plant, a machine repair plant, a building materials plant and three other plants. the mining complex has in the past few years produced large quantities of coal to meet local industrial and domestic needs. it topped its production quotas for coal, dressed coal and tunnelling footage in the first eight months of this year.

construction of the paoting mining centre began on a full scale during the cultural revolution with the participation of workers from many parts of china. at the outset, there were neither housing nor roads. the builders, in the revolutionary spirit of the taching oil workers, lived in huts and hacked away mountains to build roads. where cranes and lorries were lacking, they unloaded and carried equipment by sheer muscular strength. they used torches for lighting. the workers said: "however hard our work, we feel happy as long as we can speed up socialist construction."

working against time, they opened up more than 20 quarries and several small cement plants and lime kilns to produce building materials. they also made some of the equipment and tools on their own, to save funds for the state.

leading members of the coalfield party committee worked alongside the builders up in the mountains and down in the mine pits, and lived with them in the improvised huts.

to speed up construction, the party committee concentrated manpower, materials and funds on one project at a time. during the construction of a big shaft mine, the main work force was concentrated on opening up 20 work faces simultaneously, so that the mine was completed and put into operation ahead of time. the builders completed in two years what was estimated to require five years.

the builders in 1971 finished the state construction plan scheduled for 1972. and the mining centre attained a bigger production capacity in 1973 than it was due to attain in 1974.

HIGHWAYS

More Highways Built in Central China Minority Area

(NCNA-English Changsha, Oct. 5, 1975)

all the ten counties and over 80 per cent of the communes in the hilly tuchia and miao autonomous prefecture in hunan province, central china, are now linked by motor roads, which total 3,600 kilometres in length.

huayuan county, where the miao nationality lives in compact community, is the first county in hunan province to have motor traffic reaching all its communes. it achieved this goal early in 1970.

the tuchia and miao autonomous prefecture lies in a place where hunan and three other provinces meet. it is locked deep in mountains intertwined with precipices, ravines and rapid streams. the rugged terrain plus the shortage of roads before liberation made it difficult for local minority people to send out their farm and side-line produce and get consumer goods. every year most of the fruit of the tung oil trees, a famous local product, had to be left to rot. one had to walk dozens of kilometres to buy salt. kuomintang reactionaries and profiteering merchants took advantage of this and mercilessly exploited the local minority people.

after liberation, the state allocated funds and material to help the area build six trunk roads while the local people, to supplement government effort, built most of the minor roads that link communes and production brigades.

the lota people's commune inhabited by 7,000 people of tuchia nationality is located in lungshan county 1,400 metres above sea level. to build a road to the countyseat across towering mountains and skirting cliffs, the commune members, suspended from ropes, worked in mid-air to drill blast holes in the rock. this road of dozens of kilometres was completed in two years.

people in kuchang county and four other counties were assigned the task of building a road bridge across the yushui river that flows through the autonomous prefecture from east to west. in close cooperation they finished this 360-metre long double-spandrel bridge, which is 84-metre high and 7-metre wide, with flying colours in a little over two years. more than 600 stone-arch road bridges have been put up throughout the prefecture.

road construction has stimulated the exchange of goods between city and countryside in the prefecture. farm machines, fertilizers and other goods for agriculture and

consumer goods are brought in by lorry in a continuous flow. and local minority people can get daily necessities in shops run by communes or production brigades. large quantities of local farm and side-line products such as timber, medicinal herbs, fruit, raw varnish and pine resin are shipped out in good time to support the country's socialist construction. the shipment of tung oil alone amounts to 4,500 tons annually.

road construction has also promoted the growth of local industry and agriculture and helped raise the people's living standards.

THIRD NATIONAL GAMES

Foreign Guests to China's Third National Games Leave for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1975)

the foreign guests who attended the third national games of china have left for home after visiting peking, nanking, shanghai, hangchow, sian, tientsin, shenyang, fushun, changsha and kwangchow, and taking part in the celebrations of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. they are sports delegations and friendly personages from sports circles of albania, the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, the republic of south viet nam, romania, cambodia, laos, iran, pakistan, kuwait, japan, the sudan, nigeria, egypt, mexico and syria, and the secretary-general of the supreme council for sport in africa.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1975)

e.g. whitlam, prime minister of australia, on october first sent a letter of greetings to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending warmest congratulations on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the p.r.c. the letter reads:

on behalf of the government and people of australia, i take pleasure in extending warmest congratulations and best wishes to the government and people of china on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

it gives me great personal satisfaction to observe the continuing development of relations between our two countries. on behalf of the australian government and people i express confidence that these relations will continue to prosper during the coming year.

Australia-China Society Marks Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Canberra, Oct. 5, 1975)

local branches of the australia-china society marked the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china in launceston and melbourne today.

a luncheon was given in launceston today by the local branch of the australia-china society. j. o'byrne, president of the branch, j. cairns, former deputy prime minister, and chu chi-chen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in australia, toasted to the everlasting friendship between the australian and chinese peoples.

a rally was jointly sponsored today in melbourne by the victorian branch of the australia-china society, trade unions, sporting bodies and chinese communities to celebrate the chinese national day. among the 1,500 people present were g. stillwell, national president,

and j. lazarus, president of the victorian branch, of the australia-china society as well as c. oshea, vice-chairman of the communist party of australia (marxist-leninist). performances were given and the chinese film "from victory to victory" was screened on the occasion.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

King of Belgium Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1975)

king baudouin of belgium on october first sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, warmly greeting the 26th anniversary of the founding of the p.r.c. the message reads:

i take this opportunity of celebrating the national day of the people's republic of china to extend to your excellency, in the name of the belgian people as well as in my own name, warm felicitations and best wishes. may the friendly relations between our two countries be further consolidated and developed.

Belgium-China Association Marks Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Brussels, Oct. 5, 1975)

the belgium-china association held a gathering here yesterday in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the gathering was presided over by serge pairoux, secretary-general of the association. at the gathering hall were hung chinese and belgian national flags and a huge portrait of chairman mao. among the nearly 1,000 belgian friends coming from various parts of the country were chairman of the association rene dekkers, vice-chairmen jean nihon and xavier relecom, other responsible members of the association and leaders of local branches of the association.

chinese ambassador to belgium li lien-pi was also present.

in his speech, rene dekkers warmly praised the chinese people for their great successes in socialist revolution

and socialist construction achieved under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party of china.

li lien-pi also spoke.

two chinese documentaries -- "ode to the national day" and "tanzania-zambia railway under construction" -- were shown at the gathering.

to mark the chinese national day, local branches of the association held rallies, photo exhibitions and other celebration activities such as showing movies and lantern slides in brussels, antwerp, gand, charleroi, liege, mons, la louviere and wavre.

CHINA AND BOTSWANA

Botswana Leader Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1975)

quett k. j. masire, acting president of the republic of botswana, sent a message on october 1 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, most warmly greeting the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on behalf of the government and people of botswana and on my own behalf, i extend to you and to the great chinese people, my warmest and most comradely greetings on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. i cherish the hope that the friendship which exists between our two countries and people will continue to grow and prosper and lead us to more victories in our common struggle for the realization of the just aspirations of our peoples.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Queen of United Kingdom Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1975)

the queen of the united kingdom elizabeth r, on september 30, sent a message of greetings to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the p.r.c. the message reads:

i sent to your excellency on the anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china my cordial greetings and best wishes for the prosperity of your country and its people.

Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding Celebrates China's National Day

(NCNA-English London, Oct. 4, 1975)

the society for anglo-chinese understanding (sacu) held a mass meeting here today in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the 300 participants were sacu president joseph needham, vice-presidents mary adams, derek bryan and joan robinson, chairman felix greene and vice-chairman colin penn.

chinese ambassador sung chih-kuang and some other diplomats from the chinese embassy were present at the meeting on invitation.

in his opening speech, felix greene extended warm greetings to the chinese people on the 26th anniversary of the people's republic of china.

president needham, vice-president bryan gave reports on the developments of china's industry and agriculture and the improvement of life of the chinese people of all nationalities.

chinese paper cuts, posters and books were shown in the meeting hall.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Bulgarian State Council and Council of Ministers Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1975)

the state council and the council of ministers of the people's republic of bulgaria sent a message on september 30 to the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council of the people's republic of china, greeting the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the proclamation of the people's republic of china, we extend, on behalf of the state council and the government of the people's republic of bulgaria as well as the bulgarian people, our congratulations and good wishes to the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council of the people's republic of china as well as the chinese people, and wish your country new successes.

the victory of the chinese revolution and the founding of the people's republic of china are a historic gain of the chinese people, which became possible thanks to their selfless struggle and heroism, the influence of the great october socialist revolution and the selfless internationalist help rendered by the soviet people. the bulgarian people express the conviction that the chinese people will realize the ideals of their revolution. we wish that relations between the people's republic of bulgaria and the people's republic of china will continue to develop in the interest of the two peoples and to the benefit of peace the world over.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Chiao Kuan-hua Calls on Samdech Sihanouk

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 3, 1975)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 30th session of the united nations general assembly and minister for foreign affairs, called on samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and princess monique sihanouk here this afternoon.

present on the occasion were sarin chhak, foreign minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and keat chhon and thiounn prasith, alternate members of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee.

present on the chinese side were huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation and permanent representative to the united nations; chang han-chih and lo hsu, alternate representatives of the delegation; and ho li-liang, counsellor of the permanent mission to the united nations.

chiao kuan-hua also met chad foreign minister kamougue wadal abdelkader here this morning.

Cambodian Journalists Delegation Visits Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Oct. 4, 1975)

the cambodian journalists' delegation led by sok chhorn with neou keng as deputy leader visited tientsin october 2-4.

the delegation was honoured at a banquet given by wang shu-chen, vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee.

the cambodian guests visited a bicycle plant, a wrist watch factory and the takang oilfield in tientsin and paid a visit to a chinese people's liberation army unit on their way to tientsin. they were given a warm welcome by leading members, workers and fighters there.

on its arrival in and departure from tientsin, the cambodian delegation was welcomed and seen off by tao cheng-yi, deputy director of the propaganda department of the tientsin municipal committee of the communist party of china, chang yu-cheng, deputy director of the foreign affairs office, and leading members of press circles in the municipality chu po, wang ho and shih chien.

Chiao Kuan-hua Fetes Samdech Sihanouk

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 4, 1975)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 30th session of the united nations general assembly and minister for foreign affairs, this evening gave a dinner in honour of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and princess monique sihanouk at the residence of the chinese permanent mission to the united nations here.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Bulgarian State Council and Council of Ministers Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1975)

the state council and the council of ministers of the people's republic of bulgaria sent a message on september 30 to the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council of the people's republic of china, greeting the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the proclamation of the people's republic of china, we extend, on behalf of the state council and the government of the people's republic of bulgaria as well as the bulgarian people, our congratulations and good wishes to the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council of the people's republic of china as well as the chinese people, and wish your country new successes.

the victory of the chinese revolution and the founding of the people's republic of china are a historic gain of the chinese people, which became possible thanks to their selfless struggle and heroism, the influence of the great october socialist revolution and the selfless internationalist help rendered by the soviet people. the bulgarian people express the conviction that the chinese people will realize the ideals of their revolution. we wish that relations between the people's republic of bulgaria and the people's republic of china will continue to develop in the interest of the two peoples and to the benefit of peace the world over.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Chiao Kuan-hua Calls on Samdech Sihanouk

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 3, 1975)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 30th session of the united nations general assembly and minister for foreign affairs, called on samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and princess monique sihanouk here this afternoon.

present on the occasion were sarin chhak, foreign minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and keat chhon and thiounn prasith, alternate members of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee.

present on the chinese side were huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation and permanent representative to the united nations; chang han-chih and lo hsu, alternate representatives of the delegation; and ho li-liang, counsellor of the permanent mission to the united nations.

chiao kuan-hua also met chad foreign minister kamougue wadal abdelkader here this morning.

Cambodian Journalists Delegation Visits Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Oct. 4, 1975)

the cambodian journalists' delegation led by sok chhorn with neou keng as deputy leader visited tientsin october 2-4.

the delegation was honoured at a banquet given by wang shu-chen, vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee.

the cambodian guests visited a bicycle plant, a wrist watch factory and the takang oilfield in tientsin and paid a visit to a chinese people's liberation army unit on their way to tientsin. they were given a warm welcome by leading members, workers and fighters there.

on its arrival in and departure from tientsin, the cambodian delegation was welcomed and seen off by tao cheng-yi, deputy director of the propaganda department of the tientsin municipal committee of the communist party of china, chang yu-cheng, deputy director of the foreign affairs office, and leading members of press circles in the municipality chu po, wang ho and shih chien.

Chiao Kuan-hua Fetes Samdech Sihanouk

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 4, 1975)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 30th session of the united nations general assembly and minister for foreign affairs, this evening gave a dinner in honour of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and princess monique sihanouk at the residence of the chinese permanent mission to the united nations here.

present at the dinner were chairman of the cambodian delegation to the current session of the u.n. general assembly and foreign minister sarin chhak and alternate members of the political bureau of the n.u.f.g. central committee keat chhon and thiounn prasith.

also present were huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation and permanent representative to the united nations, chinese representatives lai ya-li and pi chi-lung, and alternate representatives hsing sung-yi, chang han-chih and lo hsu.

at noon, chiao kuan-hua gave a luncheon in honour of kurt waldheim, secretary-general of the united nations. present on the occasion were under-secretaries-general roberto e. guyer and tang ming-chao.

on the morning of the same day, chiao kuan-hua met rupiah bwezani banda, chairman of the delegation and foreign minister of zambia.

CHINA AND CAPE VERDE

Cape Verde President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1975)

aristides pereira, president of the republic of cape verde, sent a message on october 1 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, most warmly greeting the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the anniversary of the proclamation of the people's republic of china, i extend warmest congratulations on the great victories won by the chinese people, party and government in the political, economic and social fields. i wish you ever greater successes in the cause of socialist construction. i renew the wish for the consolidation of friendship and militant solidarity existing between our two peoples.

Cape Verde Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1975)

pedro pires, prime minister of the republic of cape verde, sent a message on october 1 to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, warmly greeting the 26th anniversary of the founding of the p.r.c. the message reads:

on the occasion of the anniversary of the proclamation of the people's republic of china, i have the honour, in the name of the cape verde people, party and government, to extend to you and to the friendly chinese people, the chinese party and government warm congratulations on the great victories scored. i take this opportunity to renew my wish for the further consolidation of the relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between our peoples and governments in the common struggle for peace, progress and the happiness of humanity.

CHINA AND CHAD

Chad Leader Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1975)

felix malloum, president of the supreme military council of chad, recently received and had a friendly talk with chinese ambassador to chad wang jen-san, according to a report from ndjamena.

CHINA AND CYPRUS

Cyprus President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1975)

archbishop makarios, president of the republic of cyprus, sent a message on october 1 to chairman mao tsetung extending heartiest congratulations on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i convey on behalf of the people of cyprus, my government and myself, heartiest congratulations and warmest wishes for your personal happiness and the progress and prosperity of the friendly people of china.

CHINA AND DAHOMEY

Dahomey President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1975)

mathieu kerekou, president of the republic of dahomey, sent a message on october 1 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, most warmly greeting the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we are particularly happy to extend to your excellency on behalf of the militant people of dahomey and their organizations of revolution our sincerest and warmest congratulations. this anniversary constitutes an unforgettable date written down in golden letters in the history of the world oppressed peoples fighting unremittingly for the victory of the anti-colonialist and anti-imperialist noble ideals. therefore, we sincerely rejoice over our common ideology and the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation which so successfully link together our two peoples. we are convinced that these relations will be further strengthened and put in concrete form. we request your excellency to accept our best wishes for your good health and your personal happiness and for the happiness and prosperity of the great chinese people.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

GDR State Council and Council of Ministers
Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1975)

the state council and the council of ministers of the democratic republic of germany sent a message on october 1 to the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council of the people's republic of china, greeting the 26th anniversary of the founding of the p.r.c. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the state council and the council of ministers of the democratic republic of germany extend best greetings to the chinese people.

in the course of developing the relations between the two countries and safeguarding the traditional friendship between the people of the democratic republic of germany

and the chinese people, the democratic republic of germany will continue to abide by its principled policy of internationalism and take the interests of the two peoples as the point of departure.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chinese Wu Shu Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1975)

a chinese wu shu (traditional chinese boxing and sword play) delegation, with pai ping as leader and chao chi-hsin as deputy leader, left peking yesterday on friendly visits to egypt, turkey, tunisia, algeria, morocco and mauritania.

President Sadat Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1975)

egyptian president mohammad anwar el sadat sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china on october 1, extending sincerest congratulations on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the p.r.c. the message reads:

on the occasion of celebrating the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, it gives me pleasure to extend to you and your friendly people in my own name and on behalf of the egyptian people sincerest heartfelt congratulations along with best wishes for your continued health and happiness and for the grandeur and prosperity of the great chinese people.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinean President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1975)

president macias nguema of equatorial guinea received chinese ambassador hu ching-jui in malabo on october 1 and had a friendly talk with him, according to a report from the capital of equatorial guinea.

nguema esono, minister of external relations and friendship with the peoples, was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1975)

li chi, leading member of the ministry of education, this evening met and hosted a banquet in honour of the goodwill delegation of national university of ethiopia led by worku tafara with abebe bekele as deputy leader. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were chang hsueh-shu, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of peking university, and leading members of departments concerned under the ministry of education yin shang-chih and jen wei-min.

present was mulugeta estephanos, charge d'affaires ad interim of the ethiopian embassy here.

the 15-member ethiopian delegation arrived in peking on october 2 at the invitation of peking university.

CHINA AND FINLAND

President of Finland Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1975)

urho kekkonen, president of the republic of finland, on october 1 sent a message of greetings to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the p.r.c. the message reads:

on the occasion of the anniversary of the establishment of the people's republic of china, i wish to convey to your excellency my most cordial congratulations as well as my best wishes for your excellency's personal well-being and for the prosperity and happiness of the chinese people.

CHINA AND GREECE

Greek President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1975)

greek president constantin tsatsos on october first sent a message of greetings to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending warm congratulations on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the p.r.c. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of your country, i extend to your excellency, in the name of the greek people and also in my own name, warm felicitations and sincere wishes for your personal happiness and the prosperity of the chinese people.

CHINA AND HONGKONG AND MACAO

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Hongkong and Macao Compatriots Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1975)

li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, met here this afternoon with the delegation of hongkong and macao compatriots headed by pan chiang-wei, vice chairman of the council of the hongkong and kowloon federation of trade unions, with pao fang and chang pin as deputy leaders.

vice-premier li hsien-nien extended a warm welcome to the delegation for coming to take part in the national day celebrations and pay a visit. he told the members of the delegation about the excellent situation both at home and abroad and the new achievements of the motherland in the socialist revolution and construction.

present on the occasion were lo ching-chang, member of the c.p.c. central committee, ma wen-po, vice-minister of foreign affairs, liu hsi-chang, vice-chairman of the peking trade union council, and tung hsiao-peng, leading member of the united front work department of the c.p.c. central committee.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Chairman of Hungarian Council of Ministers Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1975)

lazar gyorgy, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of hungary, sent a message on october 1 to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, greeting the 26th anniversary of the founding of the p.r.c. the message reads:

on the festive occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i, on behalf of the government of the people's republic of hungary and the hungarian people and in my own name, extend my greetings and best wishes to you, to the state council of the people's republic of china and the chinese people. may the relations between our two countries grow in conformity with the interests of our peoples in the interest of the cause of socialism and peace.

CHINA AND ICELAND

President of Iceland Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1975)

the president of iceland, kristjan eldjarn, on september 30 sent a message of greetings to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the p.r.c. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, please accept my sincere congratulations as well as best wishes for your well-being and for the welfare of your country.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi President Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1975)

ahmed hassan al-bakr, president of the republic of iraq sent a message on october 1 to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing warmest congratulations on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the p.r.c. the message reads:

on the occasion of the anniversary of the national day of the people's republic of china, i have the pleasure to extend on behalf of the people and government of iraq and in my own name our best congratulations and good wishes for your health, happiness and the prosperity and progress of the friendly chinese people.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1974)

giovanni leone, president of italy, on october first sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending warmest congratulations on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the p.r.c. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of your country, i have great pleasure in extending warmest greetings to you in the name of the italian people as well as in my own name. may the chinese people enjoy prosperity and your excellency happiness.

Chinese National Day Celebrated in Rome

(NCNA-English Rome, Oct. 5, 1975)

nearly 1,000 friendly italian personages from various circles attended a gathering held here yesterday evening to mark the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the meeting was sponsored by the italian association for cultural and friendly relation with the people's republic of china.

chinese ambassador to italy han ke-hua was present and spoke at the meeting.

in his speech, secretary general of the association giorgio zucchetti warmly hailed the tremendous achievements gained by the chinese people, under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao, in socialist construction and the enhancement of china's international prestige. he noted that the association would make greater efforts to promote the friendship and mutual-understanding between the italian and chinese peoples.

chinese poems were recited and chinese revolutionary songs sung at the gathering.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Taijiquan Visiting Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1975)

the chinese wushu association gave a reception here yesterday evening in honour of the japanese taijiquan visiting delegation led by hideo miura.

the japanese friends arrived here on october 3.

Founding Anniversary of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Celebrated in Osaka

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 5, 1975)

a meeting to celebrate the 25th founding anniversary of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) was held in osaka yesterday by the osaka federation of the association.

over 400 people of various circles, korean friends and patriotic overseas chinese attended the meeting.

also present was the delegation of the china-japan friendship association headed by chu tu-nan.

jiro kaneko, chairman of the osaka federation of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), spoke at the meeting. he said: "a japan-china peace and friendship treaty has not yet been concluded. a very simple matter has been made complicated. a matter that could have been finished speedily has been put off time and again, leaving the door open to the hegemonists to carry out threats." he stressed that no retreat from the joint statement of the japanese and chinese governments would be tolerated, and that the spirit and principle of the joint statement must be defended.

in his speech, chu tu-nan praised the people and friends of various osaka circles for their contributions to the cause of china-japan friendship.

he said: "today, more and more people have come to understand that an important task facing the people of all countries at present is to combat superpower hegemonism." "so long as all the positive factors are brought into play on the basis of the china-japan joint statement and all the forces standing for china-japan friendship and supporting the china-japan joint statement are united to make concerted efforts and to continue advancing, all obstales on the road of advance can be overcome and the good-neighbourly

and friendly relations between the two countries will surely develop steadily."

yasushi oshima, mayor of osaka city, shonai morii, vice-chairman of the kansai branch of the japan association for the promotion of international trade, and others also spoke at the meeting. a statement was adopted at the meeting expressing the determination of the osaka federation of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), united with the broad masses of the people, to defend the japan-china joint statement and work for the early conclusion of a japan-china treaty of peace and friendship.

after the meeting, the osaka city committee to welcome the delegation of the china-japan friendship association gave a grand reception in honour of the chinese delegation.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe Gives Premiere in Tantung

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Oct. 5, 1975)

the korean pyongyang acrobatic troupe gave its first performance in tantung city this evening at the tantung stadium and was warmly acclaimed by an audience of about 10,000 workers, peasants and soldiers.

present to see the performance together with chang chun sop, korean vice-minister of culture and art and leader of the troupe, and choe gi ju and om do ryol, deputy leaders of the troupe, were lin yuan-fu, chairman, and wang ho, chao fu-tai and han shou-jen, vice-chairmen, of the tantung city revolutionary committee, and leading members of the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in the city chang tzu-an, ko ken-yuan and chuan chao-jui.

the stadium was filled with a warm atmosphere characteristic of the fraternal friendship and militant unity of the people of china and korea. it resounded with thunderous applause when the korean artists entered, holding high the national flags of korea and china. their performance was rich in revolutionary content and national flavour. it won round after round of warm applause from the audience.

lin yuan-fu, wang ho and others met chang chun sop and other leaders and artists of the korean troupe and had a cordial conversation with them during the interval.

at the end of the performance, the whole stadium stood up and greeted the korean artists with a long ovation and

the performers and audience joined in singing "the east is red" and "song of general kim il sung". lin yuan-fu and others shook hands with the artists one by one, congratulating them on their successful performance and thanking them for bringing to the tantung people their superb acrobatic art and profound friendship. a basket of flowers was presented to the korean artists. the comrades-in-arms of the two countries exchanged silk banners amid warm applause.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Amir of Kuwait Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1975)

amir of the state of kuwait sabah al salem al sabah sent a message on september 30 to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending warmest congratulations on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the p.r.c. the message reads:

on the occasion of the anniversary of the national day of the people's republic of china, in my own name and on behalf of the kuwaiti people, i am pleased to extend to your excellency and the firendly people of china our warmest congratulations with best wishes for your excellency's personal happiness and the continued prosperity of your country.

Acting Kuwaiti Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1975)

sa'ad al-abdullah al-salem al-sabah, acting prime minister and minister of interior and defence of the state of kuwait, sent a message on october 2 to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending sincere felicitations on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the p.r.c. the message reads:

I have the pleasure in extending to your excellency sincere felicitations on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china. i would like to take this opportunity to express my best wishes for your excellency's personal good health and happiness and for the continued prosperity of the friendly chinese people.

Peking Reception Honors Kuwait Handball Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1975)

the chinese handball association held a reception here this evening in honour of the visiting kuwait handball team.

present on the occasion were li ching-chuan, leading member of the all-china sports federation, mou tso-yun, leading member of the chinese handball association, and chinese handball players.

among the guests was a diplomatic official of the kuwait embassy here.

fareed meshari al-ajeel, leader of the kuwait handball team, and mou tso-yun spoke at the reception, looking forward to a further development of the friendship between the people of the two countries.

the guest team arrived in peking today.

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

Grand Duke of Luxembourg Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1975)

the grand duke of luxemburg, h.r.h. jean, on september 30 sent a message of greetings to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the p.r.c. the message reads:

the national day offers me a pleasant occasion to convey to your excellency my best wishes for your personal happiness and for the well-being and prosperity of the people of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese National Day Celebrated in Mexico

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Oct. 4, 1975)

celebrations were held here in the past few days to mark the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the mexico-china friendship association gave a dinner on the evening of september 30 which was attended by more than 100 people. speaking at the dinner president of the association jorge tamayo and chinese ambassador to mexico yao kuang, expressed their wish for the further development of friendly relations between the two countries.

on october 4 the society of mexican friends with people's china gave a cocktail party which was attended by more than 100 mexican friends and officials of the chinese embassy. president of the society mrs. virginia chapa de salinas and ambassador yao kuang spoke at the party.

more than 600 pupils and teachers of the "primary school of the people's republic of china" held a meeting on october 2, at which gymnastics were performed and art performances given. an exhibition of chinese paintings was also held.

the mexico-china friendship association will hold a chinese film week from october 6 to 10, during which eleven films, including "taching -- red banner on the industrial front" and "tachai -- red banner on the agricultural front", will be shown.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Mongolian Leader Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1975)

zhambyn batmonkh, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of mongolia, sent a message on september 30 to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, greeting the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i extend warm congratulations to the friendly chinese people on behalf of the government of the people's republic of mongolia and the mongolian people.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Meeting in Celebration of China's National Day Held in Nepal

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Oct. 4, 1975)

a meeting was jointly held here yesterday evening by the nepal-china cultural association and the preparatory committee of the nepal-china friendship association in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

prime minister of nepal nagendra prasad rijal was present and made a speech at the meeting. on behalf of the nepalese government and people, he extended greetings to the government and people of china. he said: "under the able leadership of chairman mao, china has achieved tremendous progress. the traditional relations between our two countries are now growing stronger and stronger."

also speaking at the meeting were former prime minister kirti nidhi bista, former nepalese ambassador to china r. subba, chairman of the preparatory committee of the nepal-china friendship association poorna bahadur, and chairman of the nepal-china cultural association mani harsha jyoti. they warmly praised the profound friendship between the two countries.

chinese ambassador to nepal tsao chih also addressed the meeting. he expressed thanks to the nepalese government and people for their support to china in various aspects. he stated: "the chinese government and people will, as always, firmly support the nepalese government and people in their just struggle against foreign intervention and in defence of national independence and state sovereignty, and firmly support the just stand of his majesty king birendra that nepal be declared a zone of peace."

he also praised the heartening achievements scored by the nepalese government and people in developing their national economy and national culture and building their own country.

among the over 500 people present at the meeting were high-ranking government officials of nepal and public figures from various circles.

diplomats of the chinese embassy here and representatives of chinese technical teams working in nepal also attended.

diplomatic envoys from some other countries accredited to nepal were present.

chinese films were shown at the end of the meeting.

King of Nepal Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1975)

king birendra of nepal sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of china, congratulating him on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the happy anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we, on behalf of the government and people of nepal extend to your excellency our hearty felicitations and best wishes for your personal happiness and for the progress and prosperity of the people of the people's republic of china. we are confident that the cordial and friendly relations between our two countries will be further strengthened in the years to come.

Nepalese Medical Association Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1975)

chang chih-chiang, leading member of the chinese medical association, met and gave a dinner for the delegation of the nepal medical association led by dr. hemang dixit, vice-president of the association, here this evening.

present on the occasion were nepalese ambassador to china kshatra bickram rana and his wife.

also present were leading members of departments concerned liu hsueh-wen, tu pao-chung, wang kang-chiu and wu jui-ping.

the delegation arrived in china on september 15 at the invitation of the chinese medical association. it has visited kunming, shanghai, nanking, tientsin and peking and will soon leave for home.

CHINA AND NORWAY

National Norway-China Friendship Association Celebrates Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1975)

the national norway-china friendship association held a meeting in oslo yesterday to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to an oslo report.

chairman of the association harald bockmann addressed the meeting. he warmly praised the achievements new china has made since her founding 26 years ago.

chinese ambassador to norway tsao chen-keng also spoke at the meeting.

over 250 people were present at the meeting.

King of Norway Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1975)

king olav of norway sent on october 1 a message of greetings to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the p.r.c. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day, i extend good wishes to your excellency and to the people of china.

Prime Minister of Norway Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1975)

trygve bratteli, prime minister of norway, on october 1 sent a message of greetings to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the p.r.c. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day, i extend good wishes to your excellency and to the people of china.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1975)

peruvian president francisco morales bermudez cerrutti sent a message on october 1 to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending warm congratulations on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the p.r.c. the message reads:

in celebrating the founding of the people's republic of china, please accept, your excellency, the cordial felicitations of the people and the revolutionary government of the armed forces of peru, as well as our wish for your personal well-being and the prosperity of the friendly chinese people.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine President Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1975)

ferdinand e. marcos, president of the republic of the philippines, in a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, on october first extended warm congratulations on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, the philippine government and filipino people extend sincere and warm congratulations to your excellency and the great chinese people. during this day commemorating your national revolutionary struggle, mrs. marcos and i personally wish you many more years of continued inspiration to the people of china.

may i take this opportunity to assure you of our friendship and cooperation and to share with you and the chinese people our hope for world peace and understanding.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Delegation of Supreme Political Council of Romanian Armed Forces Leaves Shenyang for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Oct. 4, 1975)

the delegation of the supreme political council of the armed forces of the romanian socialist republic led by major general gheorghe gomoiu, vice-minister of national defence and secretary of the supreme political council of the armed forces, left for kwangchow by special plane today after a friendly visit here.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport by tseng shao-shan, political commissar, teng yueh, deputy commander, and tsou yen and chang wu, deputy political commissars, of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned of the shenyang units.

while in shenyang, the distinguished romanian guests visited military, agricultural and industrial institutions and attended a theatrical performance.

Delegation of Romania-China Friendship Association Leaves Tachai for Peking

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Oct. 4, 1975)

the delegation of the romania-china friendship association led by pavel stefan, member of the central committee of the communist party of romania and vice-president of the association, entrained for peking via yangchuan today after visiting the tachai production brigade, china's national pacesetter in agriculture, in the north china province of shansi. chung han-chiu, standing council member of the china-romania friendship association, accompanied the delegation during the tour.

the delegation was seen off at the yangchuan railway station by sung li-ying, deputy secretary of the communist party branch and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the tachai production brigade.

while in tachai, the romanian delegation inspected its farmland improvement projects, visited peasant families and watched an exhibition of wushu (traditional chinese boxing and sword play) by children. the romanian comrades warmly praised the tachai brigade for its achievements in building a prosperous socialist new village under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and through self-reliance and hard struggle.

the delegation also visited hsiyang county's exhibition on tachai and made a trip to the shihping production brigade of the lichiachuang commune, hsiyang county.

in tachai, sung li-ying gave a dinner for the romanian comrades at which the hosts and guests chatted cordially, all expressing the wish to work for the development of the militant friendship and unity of the people of the two countries.

Delegation of Supreme Political Council of Romanian Armed Forces Leave Kwangchow for Kweilin

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 5, 1975)

the delegation of the supreme political council of the armed forces of romania led by major general gheorghe gomoiu, vice-minister of national defence, left for kweilin by air today after a visit to kwangchow.

the delegation arrived here by special plane from shenyang yesterday in the company of wang ti-kang, secretary-general of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army. it was welcomed at the airport by kung shih-chuan, political commissar, huang jung-hai, deputy commander, and yu hou-teh and chen chih-pin, director and deputy director of the political department, of the p.l.a. kwangchow units, and chu yun-chien, political commissar, and chang chi-san, director of the political department, of the air force of the p.l.a. kwangchow units.

yesterday evening, the distinguished romanian guests were honoured at a banquet given by kung shih-chuan and attended an acrobatic performance by artists of the p.l.a. kwangchow units.

while in kwangchow, the guests, accompanied by huang jung-hai and yu hou-teh, visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement comrade mao tsetung founded in 1926 and a rural people's commune on the outskirts of the city, and had discussions with leading members of the political department of the air force of the p.l.a. kwangchow units.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Rwanda President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1975)

habyarimana juvenal, president of the republic of rwanda and president and founder of the national revolutionary movement for development, sent a message on october 1 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, warmly greeting the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of your country, i have the honour and joy to extend to your excellency, in the name of the rwanda people rallying around the national revolutionary movement for development and in my own name, sincere and warm congratulations. i have the pleasure of reiterating to you my full satisfaction over the successful development of the sincere friendship and frank and dynamic cooperation between our two countries. i take this happy occasion to reaffirm to your excellency that the government and people of rwanda highly appreciate the aid rendered by your country to support rwanda's efforts for development. i take this solemn occasion to renew to your excellency and to the chinese people my sincere wishes for your happiness and prosperity.

CHINA AND SAN MARINO

Heads of State of San Marino Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1975)

alberto cecchetti and michele righi, heads of state of san marino, and gian luigi berti, secretary of state for foreign affairs, sent a message on september 30 to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, greeting the 26th anniversary of the founding of the p.r.c. the message reads:

the national day of the people's republic of china offers us a pleasant occasion to extend, in the name of the government and people of the republic of san marino, ardent greetings to your excellency. may the friendly chinese nation and people enjoy peace and prosperity and make progress.

CHINA AND SAO TOME & PRINCIPE

Sao Tome and Principe Leaders Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1975)

manuel pinto da costa, president, and miguel trovoada, prime minister, of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe, on october 1 sent a message separately to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, warmly greeting the 26th anniversary of the founding of the p.r.c. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the chinese people's liberation from the imperialist and fascist yoke, i am particularly happy to extend warm greetings to you in the name of the people of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe, the political bureau of the liberation movement of sao tome and principe and in my own name. i wish the friendly chinese people prosperity.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leone President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1975)

siaka stevens, president of the republic of sierra leone, sent a message on october 1 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, greeting the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the happy occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the government and people of the republic of sierra leone join me in extending to you and through you to the heroic people of the people's republic of china profound greetings and sincere felicitations. i wish you continued good health and renewed strength so that you can continue to guide your great people in the noble task of nation building.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Presidium of Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers of USSR Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1975)

the presidium of the supreme soviet and the council of ministers of the soviet union sent a message on september 30 to the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council of the people's republic of china, greeting the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the proclamation of the people's republic of china, the presidium of the supreme soviet of the u.s.s.r. and the council of ministers of the u.s.s.r., on behalf of the soviet people, extend to the chinese people heartfelt congratulations and the best wishes.

the founding of the people's republic of china and the embarkation on the road of socialist construction by its people were the historic achievement of the chinese working people who had risen under the influence of the great october socialist revolution in a resolute struggle for their liberation. at all stages of the revolution the chinese working people had the soviet union as their reliable friend and ally in their struggle for the liberation of china.

the soviet union, guided by the leninist principles of foreign policy, stands for the normalization of relations with the p.r.c. and re-establishment of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, which would be in the basic interests of the chinese and soviet peoples.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1975)

gaafar mohamed nimeri, president of the democratic republic of the sudan, sent a message on october 1 to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council, of the people's republic of china, extending sincere congratulations on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we are glad, in our own name and on behalf of our government and the sudanese people, to extend to your excellencies, respected members of your government and the great chinese people our sincere congratulations and best wishes. we wish you good health and your country and people, under the wise leadership of your government, still greater progress and successes on the road to prosperity.

meanwhile, we assure you once again that we are determined to strengthen cooperation and unity between china and the sudan in the interests of our two peoples and the cause of world peace and liberation.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Association Holds Chinese Photo Exhibition

(NCNA-English Geneva, Oct. 4, 1975)

a "china in construction" photo exhibition was organized by the geneva association "people and culture" from october 2 to 4 on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the more than 100 photos displayed were those showing taching and tachai, the two advanced units on china's industrial and agricultural fronts, as well as those about the industrial and agricultural production and cultural life in china.

during the exhibition, chinese colour films "tanzania-zambia railway under construction" and "fishing song of the south china sea" were shown.

the photos and films were welcomed by the visitors and spectators.

Swiss Gymnastics Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1975)

the swiss gymnastics delegation led by paul frei left here for home by air today after a friendly match tour of china.

swiss ambassador to china heinz markus langenbacher gave a cocktail party on october 3 on the occasion of the delegation's visit to china.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian Friendly Personage Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1975)

syrian friendly personage abdul moeen mallouhi and his wife left here for home by air yesterday. they arrived in peking on september 7 on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. while in china, they met with wang ping-nan, president of the host association, and was honoured at a banquet given by yang chi, vice-president of the association. they visited nanking, shanghai, changsha and shaoshan.

Syrian Premier Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1975)

mahmoud al ayoubi, premier of the syrian arab republic, sent a message on october 1 to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending congratulations on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the p.r.c. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i wish you good health and happiness, and the friendly chinese people further progress and prosperity. i am convinced, your excellency, that the relations between our two friendly countries will continuously develop and expand in the interests of the common cause of our two countries and our common struggle against imperialism and zionism.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian First Vice President Gives Farewell Party to Chinese Consul in Zanzibar

(NCNA-English Zanzibar, Oct. 4, 1975)

aboud jumbe, tanzanian first vice-president and chairman of the zanzibar revolutionary council (zrc), gave a farewell party here on the evening of october 2 in honour of chen chiang, the outgoing chinese consul in zanzibar.

present were hassan nassor moyo, minister of state in the first vice-president's office; tawakali khamis, zrc member and chairman for education; yussuf himidi, commander of the tanzanian people's defence forces in zanzibar; and edington kissassi, commander of police in zanzibar.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Thailand Prime Minister Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1975)

kukrit pramoj, prime minister of the kingdom of thailand, sent a message on october 1 to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, congratulating him on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the auspicious occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i, on behalf of the government and people of the kingdom of thailand, have the honour to extend to your excellency and through you to the government and people of the people's republic of china my sincere felicitations and good wishes for the prosperity and progress of the people's republic of china and for your excellency's health, happiness and future success.

Thailand National Assembly Speaker Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1975)

prasit kanchanawat, speaker of the national assembly of thailand, sent a message on october 1 to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of china, congratulating him on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the auspicious occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i, on behalf of the national assembly of thailand, have the honour to extend to your excellency and through you to the national people's congress of the people's republic of china and the chinese people, my sincere felicitations and good wishes for the prosperity and progress of the people's republic of china and for your health, happiness and future success.

CHINA AND US

US-China People's Friendship Association of New York Celebrates Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1975)

the u.s.-china people's friendship association of new york held a meeting yesterday in warm celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a new york report.

speaking at the 1,500-strong meeting, mrs. esther gollobin, representative of the association, noted that many americans including edgar snow, agnes smedley, anna louise strong had worked hard in promoting mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries. friendship groups grew so rapidly that at last month's second convention of the national u.s.-china people's friendship association there were 650 delegates and observers from 75 cities, she said. and celebrations like this in commemoration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china are taking place in at least 50 u.s. cities this month, she added.

a number of u.s. youths, afro-americans and workers who had visited china spoke at the meeting about the impressions of their china visits. "friendship dance" and other cultural items were performed at the meeting jointly by some u.s. youths and young chinese residents in the united states. when a streamer bearing the slogan "long live the friendship between the u.s. and chinese peoples excl." in both chinese and english appeared on the stage, the audience burst into stormy applause.

various kinds of activities to celebrate the occasion were also carried out in the last few days by u.s.-china people's friendship associations and other organizations in washington, chicago, philadelphia, detroit, boston, san francisco, los angeles, norfolk, albany and other cities.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Venezuelan President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1975)

venezuelan president carlos andres perez sent a message to chairman mao tsetung on october first, extending warm congratulations on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

when your country is celebrating a new anniversary of the founding of the people's republic, i have the

gratification to express to your excellency, in the name of the venezuelan people and government and in my own name, our cordial greetings. permit me to use this opportunity to express our sincere wishes for the prosperity of the chinese people and to reassure your excellency my highest respect.

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Robaya Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1975)

salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen sent messages of identical content to chairman mao tsetung of the communist party of china and chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china on october 1, expressing warm and sincere congratulations on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the p.r.c. the message reads:

it pleases me on the occassion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china to extend to you and to the friendly chinese people warm and sincere greetings and sincere wishes for progress and prosperity of your friendly people and for further fruitful development of the relations between our two countries in the interest of our two friendly peoples.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Warmly Welcomes Distinguished Yugoslav Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1975)

the "people's daily" of october 6 carries an editorial entitled "a warm welcome to the distinguished yugoslav guests", which reads in full as follows:

dzemal bijedic, president of the federal executive council of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, is arriving in peking today on an official friendly visit to china at premier chou en-lai's invitation. this is a major event in the annals of china-yugoslavia relations. filled with joy, the chinese people extend a

warm welcome to the distinguished yugoslav guests from the balkan peninsula.

the yugoslav people have a glorious revolutionary tradition. they have an ardent love for independence and freedom and a bitter hatred for aggression and intervention. during the second world war, the yugoslav people, led by marshal josip broz tito, defied brute force and took up arms to wage a heroic, indomitable struggle against internal and external enemies. after long, bloody battles, they finally defeated the aggressors and liberated their motherland, adding a brilliant page to the militant history of yugoslavia. by their struggle, the yugoslav people made a world-famous, indelible contribution to the victory of the people of the world in the war against fascism.

since liberation, the yugoslav people have made very significant achievements in building up their economy and national defence. industry and agriculture have developed steadily and the country has in the main become self-sufficient in grain. in foreign relations, the yugoslav government pursues a policy of non-alignment, strengthens its unity and cooperation with countries of the third world and gives energetic support to the just struggles of the people of various countries and the liberation movements of oppressed nations; it firmly holds that all countries, big or small, are equal and that international relations should be based on the principles of equality, independence and respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity; and it opposes imperialist and hegemonist power politics. this foreign policy adopted by the government of yugoslavia is playing a positive role in the world people's cause of unity against hegemonism.

the current international situation is developing in a direction more and more favourable to the people of various countries. the countries and people of the third world have become the main force in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. a vigorous tide of struggle against imperialism, colonialism and big-power hegemonism is sweeping the world. in their contention for world hegemony, the superpowers are intensifying their armaments expansion and war preparations under the deceitful cloak of "detente" and "disarmament", causing serious intranquility to the world; the danger of war is growing conspicuously. europe is the focus of their contention. the balkan peninsula, which occupies a very important strategic position in europe, has always been the scene of contention among imperialist powers. today the sharp contention between the superpowers is endangering the independence and security of the balkan countries. the yugoslav people, who have always set great store by their national independence and freedom, are determined to enhance national unity and strengthen defence by the whole people; they are ready at all times to resist foreign aggression and intervention and are

resolute in safeguarding state sovereignty and maintaining national independence. the chinese government and people admire the heroic, indomitable fighting spirit of the yugoslav people and firmly support their just struggle.

though china and yugoslavia are separated by mountains and rivers, the people of the two countries are linked by profound friendship. our two peoples sympathized with and supported each other during the anti-fascist war and are doing likewise in their common struggle against imperialism and hegemonism at present. friendly exchanges between china and yugoslavia have increased and the friendship and understanding between the two peoples have grown steadily in the past few years. we believe that the current visit of president dzemal bijedic will help strengthen the friendship and unity between china and yugoslavia and between the two peoples. the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries will be further developed. we sincerely wish president dzemal bijedic complete success on his visit.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zaire President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1975)

mobutu sese seko kuku ngbendu wa za banga, president of the republic of zaire and president and founder of the popular revolutionary movement, sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, most warmly greeting the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

at a time when the courageous chinese people are celebrating the 26th anniversary of the country of which you are the illustrious founder, i would like to extend to you, in the name of the zaire people rallying around the popular revolutionary movement and in my own name, our deepest and warmest congratulations. on this same occasion, please allow me to present to you the best wishes for your personnel happiness and for the prosperity of your great and beautiful country. i am glad that the relations of friendship and cooperation existing so successfully between our two countries are further strengthening in the greatest interest of our two peoples.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

October 22, 1975 No. 5959

****
* NATIONAL *
****

CRITICISM OF "WATER MARGIN"

How Does Sung Chiang Practice Capitulationism?

by

Chiang Nan (江南) of Anhwei Labor College

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 24, 1975)

"Sung Chiang pushes capitulationism, practices revisionism, changes Chao's 'Hall of Assembly for Justice' to 'Hall of Loyalty and Justice,' and accepts the offer of amnesty and enlistment. Sung Chiang's struggle against Kao Chiu is a struggle waged by one faction against another within the landlord class. As soon as he surrenders, Sung Chiang goes to fight Fang La."

This instruction of Chairman Mao's has profoundly exposed the true features of Sung Chiang, who practiced revisionism and capitulationism. Our study of Chairman Mao's instruction for dissecting how Sung Chiang practiced revisionism and capitulationism, drawing lessons from history is of great and far-reaching significance to combating and safeguarding against revisionism and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Sung Chiang's practice of capitulationism had profound class origin. A literary hack of the landlord class by origin, he was originally preoccupied with taking the road of pledging allegiance to the emperor in order to bring honor to his wife and security to his sons. But at that time, on the one hand, factional struggle was violent within the feudal ruling class. The faction under Kao Chiu was in power, and Sung Chiang had been persecuted again and again by the government. At Yünching county, he was branded on the cheeks for banishment. At Ch'ingfangchai, he was locked in a prison cart. At Chiangchou city, he was about to be beheaded at the execution ground. All these had blocked the road he had long dreamed of. On the other hand, everywhere was tumultuous and bandits set up mountain strongholds everywhere.

At Liangshan, Ch'ao Kai and the others, after an intramural fight with Wang Lun, had started a new phase that led to the vigorous development of the Liangshan cause. Under the situation characterized by the rapid expansion of the Liangshan forces, Sung Chiang had been rescued three times by the insurgents to Liangshan. It was precisely this extraordinary situation of class struggle that made Sung Chiang first take the road of "temporarily occupying the body of water to wait wholeheartedly for amnesty and enlistment" by going to Liangshan and before taking the road of turning toward the Eastern Capital to show "loyalty to the emperor by a devious path," or the road of "practicing killing and burning and accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment in order to become an official."

From his going to Liangshan to the chrysanthemum meeting and then to the acceptance of the offer of amnesty and enlistment, Sung Chiang's practice of capitulationism had mainly gone through two periods: before the chrysanthemum meeting, the period in preparation for capitulation; after the meeting, the period for bringing capitulation to fruition.

In order to capitulate, it was necessary to revise the line of peasant uprising. After Sung Chiang came to Liangshan, the first obstacle he met was Ch'ao Kai, who upheld the line of peasant uprising. Therefore, in the period to make preparations for capitulation, Sung Chiang's key problem was how to usurp leadership and revise Ch'ao Kai's correct line.

Sung Chiang was deeply aware of Ch'ao Kai's prestige. After his arrival at Liangshan, he pretended to be modest and humble. He made oaths and vows to show his decision that he "would rather die" than to be the master of the mountain stronghold. In the meantime, he also declared that for the time being "there is no need to distinguish between high or low credits," and "judgment could be made on the strength of future performances," thus disclosing that he already had the ambition to usurp power. He devised all ways and means to exclude and frame Ch'ao Kai so as to weaken Ch'ao Kai's influence within the peasant insurgent forces and take all power into his own hands.

After he had been rescued from the execution ground and had recovered from his fright, he disregarded Ch'ao Kai's dissuasion and arbitrarily sent officers and men to attack the Nothing-To-Do Army. Afterward, in a series of important military operations such as the attacks on Ch'ingchou and Hua-chou, the repulsion of enemy Hu-yen Cho and the three attacks on Chuchiachuang, Sung Chiang always hypocritically said, "Elder brother, as you are the head of the mountain stronghold, you should not act rashly." He thus seized military power from Ch'ao Kai. Outwardly, he made decisions together with Ch'ao Kai and held Wu Yung responsible for "assigning duties at the mountain stronghold." Secretly, he put Ch'ao Kai aside and arbitrarily arranged personnel affairs so as to make the organizational power of the mountain stronghold also fall into his own hands.

After a series of incidents, Ch'ao Kai began to notice Sung Chiang's ambition to usurp power. In the attack on Ts'engt'ou city, Ch'ao Kai decided to take charge in person, and categorically told Sung Chiang, "I have no desire to rob you of your credits." This was a rebuttal to Sung

Chiang's old tune that he "should not act rashly." Ch'ao Kai's last words at his deathbed were: "If anyone could capture the one who has shot and killed me, he will be the master of Liangshan!" Ch'ao Kai knew very well that because Sung Chiang was not a good fighter, he could never capture Shih Wen-kung who was very skillful at fighting. His injunctions clearly showed that he had no desire to adopt Sung Chiang as his heir without saying so. However, it was already too late for Sung Chiang had become full fledged. As soon as Ch'ao Kai died, Sung Chiang was enthroned as the master of Liangshan, and his long premeditated ambition to usurp power was thus realized.

Once in power, he issued orders. The first order Sung Chiang issued was to change Ch'ao's "Chamber of Assembly for Justice" to the "Hall of Loyalty and Justice." This evidently marked the all-round revision of the line of peasant uprising upheld by Ch'ao Kai. Meanwhile, Sung Chiang, with affected seriousness, placed a tablet inscribed with Ch'ao Kai's name in the "Hall of Loyalty and Justice." In so doing, Sung Chiang's aim was nothing more than to make Ch'ao Kai an idol in order to hoodwink the commanders and fighters of the insurgent forces and to cover up his act of wilfully tampering with Ch'ao Kai's correct line. However, the influence of Ch'ao Kai's correct line was still the biggest obstacle to Sung Chiang's capitulation and practice of revisionism." Therefore, shortly afterward, he made use of the "stone tablet with Heaven's commands" and enlisted the help of gods and spirit to exclude Ch'ao Kai from the 108 people, thus giving his capitulationist line a mantle of "Heaven's commands."

To practice revisionism, Sung Chiang first directed his spearhead straight at the revolutionary political program of the Liangshan insurgent army. Precisely on the day the Chamber of Assembly for Justice was changed into the Hall of Loyalty and Justice, a battle of words broke out with Li K'uei and Sung Chiang fighting in close quarters. Li K'uei distinctly pointed out that the master of Liangshan could become "the emperor of Sung," thus expressing the soaring ambition of the brave men of Liangshan to topple the Sung Dynasty of the House of Chao. Enraged, Sung Chiang declared, "I would have this guy's tongue cut off." This exposed the implacable hatred of Sung Chiang for the line of peasant uprising adhered to by Li K'uei and the others.

In the struggle marked by the intramural fight against Wang Lun, Ch'ao Kai and the others had raised the battle standard of "assembly for justice" and "resistance against the enemy government troops." They had opened the revolutionary road to unity for rebellion and upholding the armed struggle. Through waging fierce battles against government troops, they had gradually formed a correct line of the peasant insurgent army. "Be the rival of the emperor of Great Sung" and "carry the war to the Eastern Capital to seize the throne from the bird" -- this was a naive exposition of this correct line.

However, starting from the reactionary nature of the landlord class, Sung Chiang held that the emperor "is extremely holy and wise and has only been kept in the dark by crafty ministers," and provided the "traitors and crafty ministers" were removed, "the empire could be "swept clean and tranquility could be restored to the Central Plain," and the common people

"would see daylight again." To replace the line of peasant uprising, Sung Chiang therefore set forth a capitulationist line which was against corrupt officials only but not against the emperor, so that the offer of amnesty and enlistment could be accepted in the end.

What is most deceptive is that while the revolutionary peasants were against corrupt officials, Sung Chiang was also against corrupt officials. Politically, Sung Chiang had laid hold of this point of apparent similarity in that both he and the revolutionary peasants were against corrupt officials to pass what was false for what was true and to cover up the fundamental difference between them in whether or not they were against the emperor. In fact, the peasants were "not afraid of lawsuits or Heaven" and their opposition to the feudal bureaucrats was a component of their opposition to the entire feudal ruling class. Sung Chiang "was loyal to the emperor but hated the treacherous ministers." His opposition to corrupt officials took "loyalty to the emperor" as the premise. This was the capital he used to bargain with the Sung Dynasty under the House of Chao for the offer of amnesty and enlistment. The former represented class struggle between the peasants and the landlord class, while the latter stood for contradictions within the landlord class. Sung Chiang tampered with the class essence of the peasant uprising and incorporated it into the orbit of struggle within the landlord class in order to obstruct the peasants from fundamentally overthrowing the Sung Dynasty under the House of Chao.

When Sung Chiang "became No. 1" and changed the "Hall of Assembly for Justice" to the "Hall of Loyalty and Justice," he delivered the "inaugural declaration" calling for "carrying out the way or wish of Heaven as a team."

What are Sung Chiang's "Heaven" and "way"? According to the Confucian viewpoint of "communion of Heaven and man," "Heaven" is the hypothetical supreme power of the universe, and the emperor is the general representative of "Heaven" on earth. The "way" refers to the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. The so-called "carrying out the wish of Heaven" has been clearly explained by the "mystical precepts" of the Mystical Goddess of Paradise, namely, "In all affairs, be honest and upright. In official affairs, support the emperor and tranquilize the people. When affairs are wrong, rectify them." That is to say: In order to "obey the mandate of Heaven," one must be "loyal to the emperor," and in order to be "loyal to the emperior," one must "rectify the wrong," give up the revolution and willingly serve as a vassal. In this way "the strength of human kind would take the form of supernatural strength" and the divine right and sovereign right are combined in one. This most exquisite idea of "divine right of kings" is by nature a strong opiate and very deceptive. It is a yoke imposed on the peasant insurgent army and is also the ideological basis of Sung Chiang's capitulationist line.

After changing the "Hall of Assembly for Justice" to the "Hall of Loyalty and Justice," Sung Chiang gradually reorganized the leading group of Liangshan. Under Ch'ao Kai, most members of the leading group came from the lower strata, and some were from the landlord class. Sung Chiang, however, discarded Ch'ao Kai's organizational principle and brought into the

core of leadership the commanders of government troops who surrendered to the Liangshan insurgent army and adhered to the stand of the landlord class. In the three out of the four mountain strongholds forming the mainstay of the peasant army, military power had fallen into the hands of aristocrats, landlords and former government officials. Sung Chiang also brought by force at all costs the big landlord Lu Chun-i who "elects to be a subject of Great Sung when alive and a ghost of Great Sung after death" to the mountain. This greatly changed the class composition of the leading group of the mountain stronghold.

This situation characterized by the recruitment of deserters and turncoats later reached the summit of achievement. Sung Chiang was so carried away by his success that he could not help cheering, "Look at our brothers! Over half are commanders from the imperial court." These personalities who "took temporary abode at the body of water to wait for the offer of amnesty and enlistment joined Sung Chiang to form a reactionary alliance." With them forming a predominant force in the leading group, it would be queer indeed if they did not practice capitulation!

After long preparation, Sung Chiang launched a decisive attack against the peasant insurgent army at Liangshan. At a meeting for arranging the seating order of the 108 leaders, Sung Chiang railroaded through the capitulationist line. The apricot yellow banner bearing the words "carrying out the wish of Heaven" was openly planted at the summit of Liangshan, and the two "red flags embroidered with characters" -- "Shantung advocator of justice" and "Jade Unicorn of Hopei" hung dazzlingly in front of the Hall of Loyalty and Justice. From then on, a capitulationist line and a leading clique for capitulationism occupied a legitimate dominant position at Liangshan. After the chrysanthemum meeting, Sung Chiang boldly carried out capitulationist activities.

The first practical step taken by Sung Chiang to secure the offer of amnesty and enlistment was to devise a thousand and one ways to work in collusion with the Sung Dynasty under the House of Chao. He approached the favorite courtesan of the emperor and shamelessly procured her help in order "to make known to the emperor" his loyal and sincere desire to "carry out the wish of Heaven without treachery" "through pillow talks."

At that time, however, a debate was going on in the imperial court between those favoring the offer of amnesty and enlistment and those favoring suppression. Actually, the offer of amnesty and enlistment and the launching of suppression campaigns were the counter-revolutionary double-faced tactics of the landlord class. Both were aimed at extinguishing the flames of peasant uprisings in order to uphold the rule of the feudal class. However, because of struggle for power and gain between these two cliques, they were locked in struggle like dogs biting against each other. Their estimation of the strength of the peasant insurgent army was not in accord. Therefore, a sharp divergence of views arose on the question of how to exterminate the peasant uprisings. Sung Chiang, this agent of the landlord class who had wormed his way into the peasant insurgent forces, adopted different means toward the two factions so as to enable the faction favoring the offer of amnesty and enlistment to gain the upper hand in the imperial court.

Sung Chiang's main tactic was to befriend such figures of the clique favoring the offer of amnesty and enlistment as Ch'en Tsung-shan and Su Yüan-ching. He tried his utmost to flatter and befriend them with either fragrant flowers, lanterns and candles, the sounding of gongs and drums, or silver, silks, gold, pearls and treasures. He obsequiously entreated them to devise means to convey their feelings to the emperor so that he would issue an imperial decree empowering the offer of amnesty and enlistment as soon as possible.

Toward such people as T'ung Kuan and Kao Chiu, Sung Chiang adopted the tactics of fighting and wooing, wooing by means of fighting. During this period, Sung Chiang waged direct war on a large scale with T'ung Kuan and Kao Chiu in order to show off his strength and demoralize T'ung and Kao and force them into adopting the policy of offering amnesty and enlistment. Although they defeated T'ung Kuan twice and Kao Chiu three times and gained unprecedented victories, the distinguished service of the heroes of Liangshan in war actually paved the way for Sung Chiang to the imperial court to lead a life of luxury.

At the time Sung Chiang collaborated with the imperial court to vigorously carry out capitulationist activities, an acute struggle continued within the Liangshan insurgent army on the question of accepting or opposing the offer of amnesty and enlistment. With Li K'uei making trouble at the Eastern Capital on the Lantern Festival, Living Pluto capsizing the boat to steal the wine of the emperor and Black Whirlwind /Li K'uei/ tearing up the imperial edict and cursing the imperial envoy, the steps taken by Sung Chiang for capitulation were again and again upset, thus postponing the timetable for the offer of amnesty and enlistment. Sung Chiang could not but adopt the means of using a proper mixture of severity and gentleness, and both persuasion and force to stifle the anti-capitulationist forces.

At the chrysanthemum meeting, in order to repress the violent protest of Li K'uei against capitulation, Sung Chiang gave the order, "My aides, bring him out and have him beheaded for me, and report back." He wanted to use his merciless butcher knife even against his "most trusted friend" Li K'uei. At the Ch'ench'iao Courier Station, he first strangled and afterward beheaded the field-grade officers of the Liangshan Army who dared to kill the officials from the imperial court out of their "ferocity." He thus made another attempt to demonstrate his power by killing the hen as a warning for the monkeys. At the same time, he used feudal "justice" to disintegrate the fighting spirit of the peasant army against the capitulationists, and hypocritically "shed tears" to cover up his sanguinary suppression of the anti-capitulationist elements. With both persuasion and force, he put the anti-capitulationist elements into a position in which "they could not voice opposition even if they want to."

Clearly, the objective situation Sung Chiang was up against was that the imperial court made alternate use of the counter-revolutionary double-faced tactics of suppression and offer of amnesty and enlistment and there was antagonism between the factions for and against favoring capitulation within the peasant army. After the chrysanthemum meeting, Sung Chiang collaborated with the imperial court on the one hand and sponsored and expanded the capitulationist forces within the peasant army on the other.

In essence, he worked in collusion with and joined all reactionary forces within and without to topple the peasant insurgent army. Therefore, "under the light of the edict proclaiming an imperial act of grace, everyone at Liangshan is ready to pack up," and he finally achieved his long cherished goal of surrendering to the imperial court.

As soon as Sung Chiang surrendered, he went to fight Fang La. The fighting against Fang La exposed the two heinous purposes of the landlord class and its capitulationist lackeys: To suppress Fang La's uprising and to wipe out the anti-capitulation revolutionary forces of Liangshan, Fang La died as a martyr, and more than half of the Liangshan peasant army was annihilated. These sanguinary facts show that Sung Chiang, this capitulationist, was a counter-revolutionary of the landlord class and that the success of the capitulationist line meant the heads of millions of revolutionary people rolling in the sand.

The whole process in which Sung Chiang practiced capitulationism shows that in order to capitulate, one has to revise the line advocating perseverance in revolution. Once revisionism has its way, capitulationists will come to power, and they will openly betray the revolution and play the role of executioners for the reactionaries. This is true of ancient capitulationists as well as of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. It is from here that we should draw lessons. We should continue to criticize revisionism and adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

One of the salient characteristics of Sung Chiang in pushing capitulationism was that he disguised himself as a hero against Kao Chiu in order to win the confidence of the peasants, to replace the struggle of the peasants against the landlord class with a struggle waged by one faction against another within the landlord class, and to lead the peasant uprisings onto the road of class capitulation. "The war has not come to an end, and the old times will be constantly plagiarized." We can see Sung Chiang's shadow in modern revisionists. Therefore, fully understanding this feature of the capitulationist Sung Chiang is of significance in seeing through the deceptive and dangerous nature of revisionism.

The Liangshan Mountain uprising peasant forces had defeated Kao Chiu's encirclement and attacks, but failed to defeat Sung Chiang, who had sneaked into the heart of the forces. One important reason is that they were fundamentally unable to draw a clear line of demarcation between ideas for and against capitulation, and were often influenced by feudalist ideas. This tells us that we must defeat enemies in our own minds in order to win victory in the two-line struggle.

Since liberation, various erroneous views have appeared in comments on Water Margin. This precisely shows that an important task now facing us is to criticize revisionism and the "theory of class conciliation." We should conscientiously study and apply Marxism and unfold criticism of Water Margin. By so doing, we will certainly be able to greatly raise the consciousness of the revolutionary people in class struggle and the two-line struggle, increase their ability to recognize and oppose capitulationists, and carry the great struggle to combat and guard against revisionism through to the end.

* * *

LITERARY AND ART CRITICISM

Strive To Master the Two Criteria of Literary and Art Criticism

by

Wu Ling-wu (武凌芜)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 20, 1975)

Marxist literary and art criticism is an effective weapon for the proletariat to carry out class struggle and the two-line struggle in the sphere of literature and art, and is also one of the major methods of struggle for occupying the literary and art battlefront with Marxism. The development of Marxist literary criticism is of great significance to the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and to bringing prosperity to socialist literary creation.

Chairman Mao points out that "in literary and art criticism there are two criteria, the political and the artistic." "Each class in every class society has its own political and artistic criteria. But all classes in all class societies invariably put the political criterion first and the artistic criterion second." We must comply with this criterion in making literary comments.

What we call "political criterion first" means that in order to say whether a piece of work is good or bad, we must first investigate it politically and see which class and which line it serves. In the present historical period of socialism, the six political criteria formulated by Chairman Mao are pointers for helping the people distinguish fragrant flowers from poisonous weeds so that literary criticism could forge ahead along a correct path in the course of discussing various questions. We must, according to this political criterion, carefully make out what are genuine fragrant flowers and what are genuine poisonous weeds and use the correct method to wage struggle against the poisonous weeds.

"Some works which politically are downright reactionary may have a certain artistic quality. The more reactionary their content and the higher their artistic quality, the more poisonous they are to the people, and the more necessary it is to reject them." For example, the Water Margin is such kind of work, and we could only look upon it as a teaching material by negative example.

What we call "artistic criterion second" means that compared to political criterion, the artistic criterion comes second. However, this by no means is to say that artistic criterion is of no importance. Works without artistic quality have no force, even though their political viewpoints are correct. Therefore, as we oppose works with wrong political viewpoints, we also oppose at the same time the tendency to create "posters and slogans" that have only correct political viewpoints but no artistic force. As far as a piece of literary work is concerned, the correct and revolutionary political

content must be expressed with the help of a specific artistic form, so that the people would like to hear and read it and would be strongly affected and inspired in thought and feeling. Because of this, our literary commentaries must solemnly and seriously comment on the political and ideological contents of works and must also comment to the fullest extent on their forms of artistic expression. Through the concrete analysis of literary works, art of a lower grade is gradually raised to a higher grade, art not in conformity with the combat demand of the broad masses is changed to art in conformity with the combat demand of the broad masses, and those arts which properly serve proletarian politics are appropriately recommended and turned into arts from which the revolutionary people could more consciously draw revolutionary nourishment.

Chairman Mao points out that "what we demand is the unity of politics and art, the unity of content and form, the unity of revolutionary political content and the highest possible perfection of artistic form." We must acquire a dialectical and unified understanding of the political and artistic criteria of literary criticism. We should strive to master and apply the criteria of literary and art criticism formulated for us by Chairman Mao, comment on literary works, and especially criticize and discuss the literary creations in the forms of novels, poems, proses and plays since the great proletarian cultural revolution, so as to raise the workers' standard of creation, step up the readers' power of appreciation and discernment and give impetus to the further development and prosperity of literary creation.

* * *

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO WORK

Adopt the Dialectical Viewpoint Toward Distribution According to Work

- about a class of theory guidance at the Hunghsing brigade of Chiangshan county, Chekiang Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 3, 1975)

Commune member:

Guide, last time you gave us guidance on the question why small production would produce capitalism and bourgeoisie and it was a great help to us. We are still not very clear on the questions of distribution according to work and "bourgeois rights." We need your guidance.

Guide: (Wang Chin-k'ang, Secretary to the Party committee of Hunghsing brigade of Chiangshan county, Chekiang):

We learn from each other for mutual improvement. In my opinion, we should look at the question of "distribution according to work" as a whole and in a dialectical way. We cannot just look at one side without seeing the other side.

We are at present practicing the principle of "From each according to his ability and to each according to his work." In comparison with the exploitation of man by man in the old society, this is a great progress.

Commune member:

Where is this manifested?

Guide:

In the old society, the means of production was in the hands of the landlord and bourgeois classes. They owned factory premises, machines, pastures and farmland. They "fed on rice without tilling land, and wore silk garments without raising silkworms." What about us working people? This is clear to everybody.

Commune member:

In the old society, we tilled land rented from the landlords and worked as their hired harmhands. With bent backs, aching loins, swollen shoulders and bruised feet, "no matter how we toiled, we got nothing." In those days, we could only be exploited by the landlords and capitalists.

Guide:

Marxism tells us that the nature of the means of production determines the form of distribution of consumer goods. Each system of ownership of means of production has its own form of distribution of consumer goods. In the old

society, and landlord and bourgeois classes owned the means of production and exploited the working people. After liberation, the system of ownership has changed. In the countryside, through the establishment of cooperatives and the switchover to people's communes, the system of private ownership of the means of production has been transformed into the socialist system of collective ownership by the working masses. The people's commune practices the system of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work." This has been written into the Constitution of our country. Now, our life is like going uphill and each step takes us higher. It is like gnawing at the sugar-cane, with each section getting sweeter. Therefore, it is said that in comparison with the old society, the socialist principle of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work" is a historical progress.

Commune member:

Then why it is said that the practice of distribution according to work, an equal right here, is still -- in principle -- bourgeois right?

Guide:

This is a very important question which we must clearly understand. Like any other thing of a dual nature, distribution according to work also has a dual nature. We have just discussed the aspect of its historical progress, and now let us talk about another aspect of it. For example, there are two families both with five members. One family has one full labor power unit and one half labor power unit, while the other family has two full labor power unit and two half labor power units. The former family is able to perform 450 days of work a year, while the latter is able to perform 900 days of work a year. Here, we could get 90 cents for every day of work. Thus, the former family could only get 405 yuan, with each getting over 80 yuan on the average, but the latter family could get 810 yuan with each getting over 160 yuan on the average. The income of the latter is double that of the former. Of course, the greater the number of power units, the greater the living expenses. In any event, the latter family is bound to be more well-off than the former one.

Commune member:

Right. Some families have to feed less people and some families need to feed more. Here lies the difference.

Guide:

In socialist society, the distribution of consumer goods could only take work as the standard. "He who does not work neither shall he eat." "An equal amount of products for an equal amount of labor." In our brigade, because the number and strength of labor power units are unequal, skill in labor varies from high to low, and the family burden is at variance, the income and degree of affluence of each household of the commune members would be greatly different. This is inequality in essence under the cover of the slogan of equality. Marx said in Critique of Gotha Program, "Hence, equal right here is still -- in principle -- bourgeois right." Lenin said,

"'Bourgeois right' continues to prevail as long as products are divided 'according to the amount of labor performed'." Under such a condition, if it is allowed to extend itself at will, that would lead to polarization with the rich staying rich and the poor staying poor, and the history of man exploiting man would repeat itself. Chairman Mao says that distribution according to work "differs very little from the old society" and "it could be restricted only under the dictatorship of the proletariat." According to my understanding, the reason lies here.

Commune member:

We have to take the socialist road to common affluence and definitely could not turn back the wheel of history. Old Wang, since there are still bourgeois rights in the aspect of distribution, why should our country under the dictatorship of the proletariat still tolerate their existence?

Guide:

There are still bourgeois rights in the distribution according to work. This is a defect left over from the old society. However, just as Marx had said, "These defects are inevitable in the first phase of communist society as it is when it has just emerged after prolonged birth pangs from capitalist society. Right can never be higher than the economic structure of society and its cultural development conditioned thereby." After liberation, our socialist economy has been developing at a fast rate. Taking our brigade as an example, the per-mow grain output has been raised from about 300 catties in the early days of liberation to over 1,200 catties. The output of young bamboo, fir wood and hard wood has also greatly increased. The average income of each commune member has increased many times. However, our country is still a developing socialist country. Over a considerably long period of time, we are still unable to produce very abundant products to carry out distribution according to need to the eight hundred million people. The economy of our communes and brigades are also not strong enough. Transition from small collective ownership to large collective ownership and again to one single system of ownership by the whole people to abolish in the end the three major differences will take a very long time and persistent efforts. The ideological awareness of people has not been raised greatly and the ideology of the exploiting classes is still corrupting our minds. All these have determined that the socialist period can only carry out "distribution according to work."

Commune member:

This is to say that in socialist society, the practice of the principle of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work" is inevitable. How then should we correctly deal with this socialist principle of distribution?

Guide:

"From each according to his ability and to each according to his work" is a whole principle. First, "from each according to his ability" refers to that every worker has to try with his utmost to bring into full play his

activism and creativeness in building socialism. This is the prerequisite. If we do not first go all out, aim high, and build socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results, but talk first in terms of workpoints, the question is stood upside down.

Commune member:

I have come to understand one point, and this is, we should extend the propaganda of communism and constantly abolish the idea of bourgeois rights. Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao tried their utmost to push the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and advocate "material incentives" and "workpoints in command." They attempted to extend bourgeois rights and practice so-called high workpoints, high subsidiaries and high-percentage distribution to reduce public accumulation, undermine and disintegrate the socialist collective economy in a vain attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, we criticized these fallacies. We must embrace the communist attitude toward labor.

Guide:

Right, we poor and lower-middle peasants are the revolutionary vanguards of the countryside. We should embrace the idea of tilling land for the revolution, strive to do more work and work properly for the revolution. Through the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, with the commune members of our brigade working wholeheartedly for the revolution and the collective, good men and good deeds have constantly emerged. Poor-peasant commune member Chiang Chin-liang was not afraid of difficulties and he rushed to do heavy work in the struggle to build terraced fields on high mountains and rocky cliffs. Sometimes, he had done a spell of work before the others turned up for work. He still worked for a while after the others had left. When his toes were hurt by a rock, he worked on without saying anything.

Commune member:

A young commune member of our production team called Wang Li-hsing is always the first to suffer from hardships. He works energetically and is never concerned for his personal workpoints. When the brigade was building a small hydro-power station, he worked hard and diligently, carried high-pressure water-pipes, and performed the work of two. This spirit merits emulation. Where does socialist activism come from? It comes from putting proletarian politics in command and ideology in the lead! How could we complete the small hydro-electric power station on a cold depression deep in the mountains in a short period of time without depending on putting proletarian politics in command? Our perseverance in putting proletarian politics in command and embracing the communist attitude toward labor is the best criticism of "workpoints in command" as well as for restricting bourgeois rights.

Guide:

Well said! We must persevere in putting proletarian politics in command and embrace the communist attitude toward labor. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought is the real source of strength!

We must adopt the Marxist viewpoint and the dialectical and historical viewpoint toward the question of distribution according to labor. It is wrong to notice only its aspect of historical progress, and extend bourgeois rights at will. But it is also wrong if we only look at its "defective" aspect and lay one-sided emphasis on this point without perceiving its inevitable existence and that the improper practice of first equalitarianism and second prohibition of transfer of material or manpower to bridge the gap between the poor and the rich would thwart the enthusiasm of the broad masses of commune members for labor. We must on the one hand consistently adhere to the principle of "distribution according to work," and on the other hand, extend the propagation on communist ideas, gradually extend the economy of the communes and brigades, strive to create material and spiritual conditions, and increase communist factors. The principle of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work" has to be carried out in the entire historical period of socialism. We could not do away with it but must restrict it under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Commune member:

You have reasoned well. We surely must seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, look upon distribution according to work with the dialectical viewpoint, persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, uphold the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, gradually create conditions that make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or to emerge again, and fight for the realization of communism!

(Put in order by our correspondent)

* * *

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR CHOU HSING

Peking Memorial Meeting for Late Comrade Chou Hsing

(NCNA-English — Peking, Oct. 8, 1975)

comrade chou hsing, member of the tenth central committee of the communist party of china, deputy to the fourth national people's congress, first secretary of the c.p.c. yunnan provincial committee, chairman of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee, first secretary of the c.p.c. committee of the kunming units of the chinese people's liberation army, political commissar of the p.l.a. kunming units and first political commissar of the p.l.a. yunnan provincial command, died of illness in peking on october 3, 1975 at the age of 70.

a memorial meeting for the late comrade chou hsing was held at the auditorium of the papaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries here today.

in the hall were wreaths presented by our great leader chairman mao and the c.p.c. central committee.

there were also wreaths presented by other chinese party and state leaders chou en-lai, wang hung-wen, kang sheng, yeh chien-ying, teng hsiao-ping, chang chun-chiao, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, hua kuo-feng, wang tung-hsing, wu teh and chang ting-cheng; the standing committee of the national people's congress; the state council; the military commission, the general office and the organization department, of the c.p.c. central committee; the ministry of public security; the ministry of public health; the general office of the state council; the headquarters of general staff, the general political department and the general logistics department, of the chinese p.l.a.; the c.p.c. yunnan provincial committee and the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee; the p.l.a. kunming units, yunnan provincial command and tsinan units; the c.p.c. kiangsi provincial committee and the kiangsi provincial revolutionary committee; the c.p.c. shantung provincial committee and the shantung provincial revolutionary committee, and the c.p.c. yungfeng county committee and the yungfeng county revolutionary committee of kiangsi province.

party and state leaders teng hsiao-ping, chang chun-chiao, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, hua kuo-feng, wang tung-hsing, wu teh, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, li ching-chuan, wang chen and yu chiu-li, and president of the supreme people's court chiang hua attended the memorial meeting and expressed sincere sympathy to comrade yang yu-ying, widow of the late comrade chou hsing, and their children.

comrade chi teng-kuei, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council, presided over the memorial meeting and comrade chia chi-yun, newly appointed first secretary of the c.p.c. yunnan provincial committee and chairman of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee, delivered a memorial speech.

he said: "comrade chou hsing, a native of yungfeng county in kiangsi province, dedicated himself to the great revolutionary cause of the chinese people from his early years. after joining the revolutionary ranks in 1925, he became a member of the socialist youth league the same year and of the chinese communist party the next year; he closely followed our great leader chairman mao in the revolution. as early as in the period of the kiangsi soviet area, he was director of the executive department of the kiangsi provincial political security bureau and inspector of the state security bureau. during the 25,000-li long march of the red army, he was deputy director of the security bureau of the first army group and commissioner of the cadres' regiment of the military commission. after the red army's arrival in northern shensi, he became director of the northwest political security bureau and then director of the security office of the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region charged with the glorious task of safeguarding the party central committee and chairman mao. after nation-wide liberation, he became successively director of the nanking city public security bureau, director of the public security department of the southwest administrative committee, vice-minister of public security, deputy chief procurator of the supreme people's procuratorate, member of the secretariat of the shantung provincial party committee, member of the secretariat of the yunnan provincial party committee and governor of yunnan province, and deputy to the third national people's congress. he was elected a member of the central committee at the party's ninth national congress.

"during the protracted revolutionary struggle, comrade chou hsing assiduously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and resolutely carried out chairman mao's revolutionary line. he was firm in class stand, clear-cut on what to love and what to hate, loyal to the party and the people and unrelenting in struggles against the class enemies. he was open and aboveboard and took the interests of the whole into account. full of vigour, he worked hard, united with his comrades and kept close ties with the masses. he devoted his whole life to the chinese people's cause of liberation and the great cause of communism.

"the passing away of comrade chou hsing bereft our party of a loyal revolutionary fighter and was a great loss to our party. in grieving over comrade chou hsing, we should learn from his revolutionary spirit and fine qualities.

turn grief into strength, rally more closely round the party central committee headed by chairman mao, conscientiously carry out chairman mao's three directives on studying theory to combat and prevent revisionism, on tranquillity and unity and on pushing forward the national economy, and strive for still greater victories in the socialist revolution and construction."

also attending the memorial meeting were leading members of the c.p.c. yunnan provincial committee, the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. kunming units, the p.l.a. yunnan provincial command, and friends of the late comrade chou hsing.

when comrade chou hsing was ill, party and state leaders teng hsiao-ping, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, wang tung-hsing, tan chen-lin, li ching-chuan, chang ting-cheng, wang chen and yu chiu-li enquired after his health at hospital.

after comrade chou hsing passed away, party and state leaders as well as his friends paid their last respects to his remains.

RURAL CULTURAL LIFE

Cultural Life Flourishes in Chinese Villages

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1975)

the chienchiaochiawu production brigade, a village on the northern outskirts of peking, was bustling with activity when this hsinhua reporter visited there one evening recently. its theatrical propaganda team was rehearsing in a spacious room; in another, members of the marxist-leninist theoretical study group were having a heated discussion; at the village political evening school, another group of peasants was listening to a lecture.

in the villages, evening is the time when chinese peasants study and enjoy an increasingly varied cultural life. most of the communes and production brigades have their own amateur theatrical troupes. in miyun county, to which chienchiaochiawu belongs, there are 570 such troupes.

since the great proletarian cultural revolution, chienchiaochiawu's theatrical propaganda team has worked harder than ever on its repertoire of songs, dances and other items, mostly composed by the team members themselves.

their programme items, which are based on the day-to-day life of the brigade are short and powerful, in a style familiar to the peasants. wherever they appear, they get warm reception.

in the village square, there is a raised platform which serves as a stage, but the team also performs in the fields and threshing grounds during work breaks, or even in people's courtyards. during summer harvest this year, it put on 37 new items to help heighten the morale of the peasants who were racing against time to get in wheat. some young people worked exceptionally hard. this was made known to everybody through a clapper verse written and performed by the team.

the propaganda team helps disseminate socialist culture among the villagers. in chienchiaochiawu, 70 per cent of the people, including old folks and kindergarten children, can sing a number of revolutionary songs and arias from model revolutionary peking operas. at a theatrical evening, aunt wang hsien-ming joined her children and grandchildren in group singing. "before liberation when we worked like beasts of burden for sheer survival how could we sing?" she said. "today, everything is different. we are masters of the country. our life gets better every day and our collective economy is expanding. these days, we want to sing."

the brigade often calls everyone together to hear the peasants and cadres recite their own poems, giving rein to their high revolutionary hopes and enthusiasm for socialist collective labour. one such poem, "the chienchiaochiawu people learn from tachai", has been set to music and everybody sings it.

chienchiaochiawu is a typical example of the chinese rural areas as a whole. a great upsurge of creativity followed the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius which helped free the people from the bondage of the reactionary "theory of genius". poetry recitals are frequently held in the communes and their sub-divisions. in many places, mimeographed copies of local peasants' poems are distributed among the commune members. outstanding is hsiyang county in the northwest province of shansi, nationally known as a pace setter in agriculture, whose peasants have written scores of poems. "the selected new lyrics of hsiyang" issued by the people's publishing house is selling well throughout the country.

chienchiaochiawu's spare-time painters record socialist new things in lively wall paintings. they are emulating huhsien county in shansi province, known as the home of peasant paintings, where many people, from old to young, draw and paint in their spare time. huhsien county came into the national limelight when a selection of its peasants paintings were exhibited in cities throughout the country.

china's literature and art periodicals devote considerable space to works by peasants. the bi-monthly "peking literature and art" carried 36 short stories and other works by peasant writers, from early last year to this august.

all people's communes and some brigades on the outskirts of peking have film projection teams. the peasants see movies regularly.

chienchiaochiawu's library has 2,000 books. a group associated with it has, over the past year and more, written well over 100 articles and reviews, commenting on many of the books. libraries at the county level throughout the peking municipality lend books to village libraries to provide a wider choice for the peasant readership.

the chinese peasants get encouragement and help from the communist party and the government in their efforts to enrich rural cultural life. theatrical festivals for rural amateur troupes are regularly held by the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. here in forums on art and literature activities in rural areas experiences are exchanged, and critical and stimulating discussions held. besides taking part in spare-time activities, amateur art and literary workers attend classes to learn from the professionals. in the past year, miyun county alone has run more than 30 study classes attended by more than 2,000 peasant novel writers and painters.

at political evening school, since the beginning of this year peasants of chienchiaochiawu studied statements by marx, engels, lenin and chairman mao on the dictatorship of the proletariat. they have also been carrying out research into the question of how to combat the habit of force of individual production after agricultural collectivization. thanks to the study movement, the contingent of peasant theoretical workers has been expanding. such workers total 80,000 for all the rural communes under peking. the peasants' own cultural activities demonstrate that a new type of peasants who has both socialist consciousness and culture is emerging in china's countryside.

DIVERSIFIED ECONOMY

Diversified Economy Promotes Farm Production in North China County

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Oct. 8, 1975)

a county at the foot of the ancient great wall has achieved a rapid agricultural development by diversifying its economy under the principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all round development".

while paying much attention to grain production, tsunhua county in hopei province, north china, has increased its side-line production to more than 120 kinds, making 1,700 varieties of products. the county earned 115,000,000 yuan between 1971 and 1974 from these sources, which also supplied part of the funds for the farm machines bought by the communes and production brigades and financed the construction of 4,900 pump wells in the county in that period. this helped expand the tractor-ploughed acreage by 41 per cent and the irrigated area by 20 per cent. with the improvement of farming conditions, the county's output of grain last year surpassed 4.5 tons per hectare and that of cotton, groundnuts and fruit also increased by a big margin.

in developing a diversified economy, leading cadres of the county party committee made careful investigations among the grass-roots units.

the hsipu production brigade in chienming people's commune, known as the "paupers' coop" during the agricultural cooperation movement, diversified its economy to include not only grain production but pig raising, afforestation, fruit growing, plaited ware, quarrying and other side-line occupations under the leadership of the brigade party secretary wang kuo-fan and in the "pauper's spirit". with the funds accumulated from these undertakings, the brigade bought many farm machines and built pump wells. thus it mechanized almost all its field work and irrigation. its grain output per hectare exceeded six tons in 1970. in contrast, there were some communes and brigades unitary occupation in grain production slowed down. their agricultural production as a whole.

from the two kinds of results, the county party committee realized the importance of side-line occupations in relation to grain production. it called on the whole county to learn from the advanced experience of the hsipu production brigade.

leadership over the work was strengthened at all levels from the county down to the production teams. each commune or brigade drew up a plan for developing side-line production according to local conditions and the needs of the state.

in regard to the allocation of manpower, time and land, priority is given to grain production, and then to those side-line occupations that directly support agriculture. it is also stressed that other kinds of side-line production must mainly use local resources and produce for local markets. this guarantees the growth of both grain production and side-line occupations.

LEARNING FROM TACHAI

Central China Province Achieves Big Success in Learning from Tachai

(NCNA-English Changsha, Oct. 6, 1975)

an increase in grain production of over 50 percent in a decade highlights the success of hunan province, central china, in the deepening movement to learn from tachai with the party's basic line as the key link.

during the same period of learning from the national pace-setter cotton output in the province rose by 65,000 tons. similar advances were made in the cultivation of oil-bearing seeds, tea, tobacco, sugar-cane and other industrial crops.

this year, under the impetus of the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the peasants in hunan won another excellent harvest on their 2,066,000 hectares of early rice. both total output and average yield exceeded those of last year.

since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the hunan provincial committee of the communist party of china has strengthened leadership in the movement by encouraging all party members and other people to go all out to develop agriculture, especially grain production.

laying chief emphasis on rural work, party committees in all prefectures and counties have been sending cadres, 100,000 or even more, to work in the countryside every year. while working alongside commune members, they have been studying problems and giving on the spot advice. annual provincial meetings, called to sum up and exchange experience in learning from tachai, have helped spread the movement to each and every farming unit.

guided by the provincial party committee, the people of hunan have worked unstintingly on large-scale

land improvement and water conservancy projects in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the very spirit of the tachai production brigade.

the area around tungting lake, crisscrossed by 5,000 kilometres of high tension power transmission lines and 1,100 electrically powered irrigation and drainage works, has been turned into a marketable grain producer with stable high yields thanks to the past five years' efforts to build garden-like cropfields. average per-hectare yield in the 15 counties and cities there has topped the target of six tons set in the "national programme for development of agricultural production" for this part of china. per-hectare yield in several counties exceeds the 7.5 ton mark. these counties each provide the state with anything from 50,000 to 100,000 tons of grain every year.

following the example of the poor and lower-middle peasants of tachai, cadres and peasants in the shaoshan district have in the past few years renovated three river courses totalling more than 10 kilometres in length, built or expanded three reservoirs and dug many ponds and ditches to ensure gravitation irrigation and drainage.

taking the province as a whole, in the past five years 155,000 hectares of new farmland has been opened, 356,000 hectares of low-yield land improved, 66,600 hectares of slope land terraced, 382,000 hectares subject to soil erosion treated and over 194,000 hectares of cropland turned into neat garden-like plots. in addition, 6,100 streams and river sections have been dredged or dyked. the steady extension of farmland improvement and water conservancy projects has laid a solid foundation for a still faster progress in farming.

organizing people of all trades and professions to aid agriculture has been one of the important measures taken by hunan to carry out the general principle of developing the national economy by "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" in the learn-from-tachai movement.

the industrial departments have taken aid to agriculture as their glorious task and over the past few years have tried to tap every potentiality to produce more and better farm machinery, chemical fertilizer and insecticide. the number of tractors, big and small, in the province last year was 3.4 times that of 1970. the total capacity of powered irrigation and drainage equipment, in terms of horsepower, was up 54.3 percent. cooperating with other departments, the water conservancy and power department has helped the rural areas build large numbers of small hydro-electric power stations. the 1,400 small power plants built up to 1974 had a combined generating capacity 140 percent larger than that in 1970.

hunan produced no chemical fertilizer before liberation and there were only 17 chemical fertilizer plants in 1966 when the great proletarian cultural revolution started. in the last few years, the provincial party committee has organized large-scale socialist cooperation among the chemical, building, machine and transport industries to set up chemical fertilizer plants. as a result, the province now has 80 nitrogenous and 30 phosphate fertilizer plants, and 90 percent of the counties are now producing chemical fertilizer.

the commercial departments also contribute their share to agricultural development by helping with the production work of the communes and brigades and by improving the purchasing service of farm and sideline produce and by supplying farm tools, fertilizer, insecticide and other such materials. the transport departments, on their part, mobilize large numbers of lorries and boats every year to deliver essential goods to the countryside in good time.

MINORITY THEATRICAL ART

Minority Theatrical Art Flourishes in Sinkiang

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Oct. 6, 1975)

a recent multi-national theatrical festival held in urumchi, capital of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, reflects the flourishing state of sinkiang's new socialist culture among the minority peoples.

uighur, kazakh and ten other minority nationalities live with people of the han nationality in sinkiang which is known as the "home of song and dance".

more than 800 professional and amateur artists of various nationalities from the prefectures and cities all over sinkiang presented upwards of 200 rich and varied programme items at the festival. besides the many newly-created songs, dances, plays and items of ballad singing and story-telling, there were adaptations of model revolutionary theatrical works or selections from them in the languages, musical and opera forms of the uighur, kazakh, khalkhas and mongolian nationalities. audiences greatly appreciated the performances.

model revolutionary theatrical works, created under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line on art and literature, have become popular in the urban and rural areas of sinkiang. a great wave of enthusiasm to perform, sing and adapt these model revolutionary

theatrical works has swept the tienshan mountains north and south. "the red lantern", an opera in uighur, based on the well-known modern revolutionary peking opera of the same name, was put on by the opera company of the autonomous region. the company used traditional uighur music -- twelve mucams, twelve symphonic works popular among the uighur people in sinkiang for centuries -- to adapt the peking opera. taking ideological and artistic nourishment from the revolutionary peking opera, artists of the opera company revised and developed the traditional "twelve mucams", discarding weak features to make the music better project the ideas and feelings of the worker, peasant and soldier heroes.

the adaption to create a new version of "the red lantern" as an uighur opera began in 1971. artists of the opera company toured sinkiang, giving over 200 performances in three years, collecting local opinions of the new version and making repeated revisions. the opera portrays strong proletarian heroes and is imbued with a distinctive national flavour. workers, peasants and soldiers gave the opera a warm reception.

other model revolutionary theatrical works have also been adapted into the languages and particular theatrical forms of the uighur, kazakh, khalkhas and sibo nationalities. these, once staged, spurred the revolution in traditional art forms of the various nationalities.

since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966, and in line with chairman mao's teaching "literature and art should serve the workers, peasants and soldiers", sinkiang professional and amateur theatrical troupes have gone to factories and rural areas to study with the masses the theatrical forms of various nationalities in their localities. out of this experience they composed many instrumental musical works, dances and operas drawn from the fine traditions of the minority peoples.

one of the traditional favourites of the uighur people is group singing and dancing. in order to serve socialism better, maikaiti, yehcheng and shache counties in southern sinkiang have run courses for veteran artists in the people's communes. there they studied chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" and other essays and criticized feudal, bourgeois and revisionist ideas of art and literature. they have revitalised this traditional art form by discarding the backward and unhealthy elements in the content. group singing and dancing has since gained greater popularity.

traditional folk singers are the favourite in the counties and people's communes in tacheng of the ili kazakh autonomous prefecture and altai area, where the kazakh herdsmen live in compact communities. folk singers of the theatrical troupes have created many new works with new words and

themes. mounted folk singers often tour the grazing ground, visiting the scattered yurts to sing of the socialist innovations on the grasslands. their singing and playing has become enricher in content and more varied in form.

a revolutionary theatrical contingent with workers, peasants and soldiers of various nationalities as the mainstay has taken shape in this autonomous region since 1966. typical is a sparetime theatrical troupe of a production team in kashgar, made up of commune members excelling in both physical labour and high political awareness. these amateur players work during the day and perform for the masses in the evening. since its formation in the cultural revolution, this troupe has presented over 500 new works of its own creation at 2,000 performances. now every agricultural and stockbreeding people's commune and production brigade in sinkiang has its own sparetime art troupe, as well as a centre for cultural activities. the commune members have all the talent and facilities for creating a rich cultural life.

LIGHT INDUSTRY

Peking Expands Light Industry

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1975)

cotton, woollen, silk, linen textiles and synthetic fabrics labelled "made in peking" are sold throughout china and to more than 80 countries and regions abroad.

peking produced only coarse cloth in a few workshops equipped with treadle looms at the time of the country's liberation in 1949.

old peking was a consumer city. the department stores in the traditional shopping centres of wangfuching and chienmen were filled with imported goods, including woollen fabrics, cloth, watches, pens, soup and chewing gum. this illustrated the semi-feudal, semi-colonial china which, victimized by imperialist aggression for close to a century, was turned by foreign monopoly capital into a dumping ground for their manufactured goods.

new china built its own industry, including light industry, in order to stand on its own feet economically.

light industrial production has grown in peking at an annual rate of eight per cent since 1949. the city boasts of a number of modern textile enterprises, covering all

processes from spinning and weaving to printing and dyeing. output value for the city's textile industry in 1974 was 87 times that of the early post-liberation years.

china's capital also produces a wide range of other products, including wrist watches, sewing machines, bicycles, cameras, radio and television sets, cigarettes, plastic articles, glass ware, electric bulbs and canned food and other foodstuffs. production of the city's traditional art handicraft and articles for daily use has also risen rapidly. over 80 per cent of the manufactured goods in peking's well-stocked markets are produced in the municipality.

light industry helps agriculture and heavy industry in many ways, and in turn is helped by them. it is the main source of funds for the country's economic construction as a whole. compared with heavy industry, it brings quick returns and some enterprises can recover their original investment in a matter of a year after going into operation. the funds accumulated by enterprises under the no. 1 light industry bureau of peking from 1965 to 1975 were 21 times the investment allocated them during the same period. some factories directly serve agriculture. for example, the city's growing plastics industry provides the farming communes on the outskirts with a large proportion of the plastic sheets they need to cover seedlings.

light industry benefits from the development of heavy industry and agriculture. the combined output value of factories using farm produce as raw material accounts for more than 60 per cent of the total of the city's light industry. a significant part of the machinery used by the city's light industrial factories is produced by peking itself. the petro-chemical industry set up by the city during the great proletarian cultural revolution has helped raise peking's synthetic fabrics production a dozen fold.

peking has adhered to the principle of self-reliance, by combining modern and indigenous methods in starting from scratch. the history of the peking wrist watch factory demonstrates how this works.

in the big leap forward year of 1958, 21 watch repairers set about making wrist watches with three simple lathes, the only equipment they had in an improvised workshop. with the help of teachers and students of an engineering institute, they took apart three watches for study and made their first batch of watches in a month.

these did not move properly, but the workers refused to give up. they were confident that they could succeed if they kept improving through practice. they were overjoyed when eight batches they turned out proved up to state standard.

the peking wrist watch factory is now china's third biggest. staffed by 2,000 workers, it produces 17-jewel, three-hand watches as well as 40-jewel automatic watches. the profit it has turned over to the state is sufficient to build five watch factories of the same size.

scientific research goes hand in hand with the expansion of light industry. the city's no. 1 light industry bureau alone has set up eight research institutes. working in co-ordination with factory workers, the researchers of the city as a whole have, in the past few years, adopted a variety of new techniques and technological processes, and finished work on more than 80 major subjects. among the new products are an electronic clinic thermometre and self-adjusting spectacles for use in the dark, high-pressure sodium lamps and metal halogen lamps, which give strong illumination without hurting the eye and are used to light some of peking's streets and sports grounds. open-end spinning has been adopted in production.

WORKER-TECHNICIANS

China's Largest Oilfield Trains Workers as Technicians

(NCNA-English Taching, Oct. 6, 1975)

several thousand workers at the taching oilfield, china's largest, have been trained as technicians, since it opened in 1960. this accounts for over half the oilfield's present number of technicians.

many have become the backbone of scientific and technical research work in various units in taching. some have been promoted to leading posts. in addition, the oilfield has sent 4,000 technicians to new oilfields in other parts of the country.

china has developed the petroleum industry rapidly by following the road of independence and self-reliance. while encouraging the existing technicians to give full scope to their initiative and getting some college graduates from the state, the industry mainly relies on training worker-technicians in the course of production.

taching's experience shows that production is an excellent way to train technicians. experienced veteran workers and technicians pass on their technical experience and theoretical knowledge to new comers in the course of daily production.

the no. 1205 drilling team formerly led by the late wang chin-hsi, taching's famous path-breaking "iron man", has trained more than 100 technicians in the past decade and more.

the mass movement for technical innovations is another important way of training. more than 300 three-in-one technical innovation groups made up of workers, technicians and cadres are now functioning in the taching oilfield. in the course of solving difficult technical problems, the members raise their technical level.

workers, cadres and technicians of the oilfield often attend technical meetings to discuss major problems and sum up the experience gained in production and scientific experiments. then they raise the experience to a theoretical level. such meetings benefit the participants who make common progress.

on one occasion, the oilfield mobilized the workers to analyse oil wells and water wells and exchange experience at the technical meetings. this helped workers to raise their technical knowledge. some were chosen to work in geological research institutions and have become skilled in analyzing both kinds of wells.

during the past 15 years, the oilfield has run more than 450 short-term technical training classes which enrolled over 14,000 workers. workers with a certain amount of practical experience studied anywhere from one month to a year. apart from one or two full-time teachers each class had experienced workers and technicians as instructors. a number of the workers became technicians after completing their studies.

the oilfield also has a workers' college with 26 specialities. more than 1,200 oilfield workers are now studying there and they continue to receive full pay. the chief geologist and chief engineer of the oilfield are advisers to the specialities concerned. in addition, more than 16,000 workers are studying in 275 night schools run by taching.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the taching oilfield has adopted more than 14,700 technical innovations, many of which were made with the participation of worker-technicians. many worker-technicians are in the taching scientific research and designing institute and the various research institutions concerning drilling, oil extraction and oilfield construction.

wang tso-fu, an apprentice of "iron man" wang chin-hsi, is now vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the drilling headquarters. wang tso-fu's apprentice liu chia-ming is now an experienced worker-technician and

heads a drilling team which set the national record of drilling 16,000 metres a month and using only one bit to drill a well in 22 hours.

worker-technician chang chung-cheng in his forties is now a section chief at the research institute of oil extraction technology. among the technical innovations he has made with other technicians and workers is a new method of dewaxing and inhibiting the deposition of wax in oil wells. he had never been to school until he came to taching.

TAIWAN

Sixty-five Released US-Chiang Men Leave for Taiwan Via Fukien Coast and Shumchun

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1975)

sixty of the u.s.-chiang armed agents and crew members of agents-carrying vessels recently released by chinese judicial organs as an expression of leniency and applied to return to taiwan, left amoy port on the fukien coast by boat this afternoon for quemoy islands controlled by the chiang clique to return to taiwan for reunion with their families. five others left shumchun for taiwan via hongkong today.

they left peking for foochow and kwangchow by train and plane on october 5. on the eve of their departure from the two cities, offices of the fukien and kwangtung provincial revolutionary committees gave them farewell receptions. speaking at the receptions, leading members of the two offices wished them bon voyage and early reunions with their families in taiwan province. the released men thanked the people's government for its lenient treatment and the conveniences provided for them to return to taiwan.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND AFRICA

Chiao Kuan-hua Fetes Heads, Representatives of African Delegations

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 5, 1975)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 30th session of the united nations general assembly and minister for foreign affairs, gave a luncheon today in honour of heads and representatives of a number of delegations of african countries to the current u.n. session.

among the guests were: abilio duarte, head of the delegation of the republic of cape verde and minister of foreign affairs; victor saude maria, head of the delegation of the republic of guinea-bissau and commissioner of state for foreign affairs; gil fernandes, permanent representative of the republic of guinea-bissau to the united nations; seydou traore, head of the malian delegation, and mamadou boubacar kante, malian permanent representative to the united nations; isaac sepetu, junior minister for foreign affairs of tanzania; as well as representatives of algeria, congo, guinea, mauritania, nigeria and sao tome and principe.

also present were huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation and permanent representative to the united nations and others.

CHINA AND BANGLADESH

China and Bangladesh Establish Diplomatic Relations

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1975)

a joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the people's republic of china and the people's republic of bangladesh was signed in new york on october 4 by chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and bangladesh foreign minister justice abu sayeed chowdhury.

the joint communique reads:

joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the people's republic of china and the people's republic of bangladesh

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the people's republic of bangladesh have decided to establish diplomatic relations as from 4th october, 1975 and to exchange ambassadors.

chiao kuan-hua
minister of foreign affairs
of the people's republic of
china

justice abu sayeed chowdhury
minister for foreign affairs
of the people's republic of
bangladesh

october 4th 1975

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs
Leader Meets British Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1975)

hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, today met lord peter carrington, leader of conservative peers of britain, and sir eric drake, chairman of the british petroleum co. (b.p.). later, he hosted a banquet in honour of lord and lady carrington and sir eric and lady drake.

among those attending the banquet was liang shang-yuan, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry.

the british guests arrived in peking yesterday at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

Chinese Vice Minister of Petroleum and Chemical
Industries Meets British Guest

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1975)

chinese vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries sun hsiao-feng today met and had a friendly conversation with sir eric drake, chairman of the british petroleum co. (b.p.).

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Sports Friendship Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1975)

the visiting burmese sports friendship delegation led by u gwan shein was honoured here yesterday at a reception given by the chinese football association.

present on the occasion were li ching-chuan, leading member of the all-china sports federation, and li feng-lou, leading member of the chinese football association.

among the guests were burmese ambassador to china thakin chan tun and his wife.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

the delegation arrived in peking by air on the evening of october 6.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Sihanouk Fetes Chinese Delegation to UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 5, 1975)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and princess monique sihanouk gave a dinner here this evening in honour of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 30th session of the united nations general assembly.

chairman of the chinese delegation and minister for foreign affairs chiao kuan-hua, representative lai ya-li and alternate representatives chang han-chih and lo hsu attended the dinner.

present on the cambodian side were chairman of the cambodian delegation to the current session of the u.n. general assembly and foreign minister sarin chhak and alternate members of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee keat chhon and thiounn prasith.

Cambodian Journalists Delegation Visits Tachai Production Brigade

(NCNA-English Tachai, Oct. 6, 1975)

the cambodian journalists delegation led by sok chhorn with neou keng as deputy leader visited the tachai production brigade (national pace-setting brigade in china's socialist agriculture) yesterday and today.

the cambodian comrades-in-arms were entertained at a dinner given by chia lai-heng, vice-chairman of the brigade revolutionary committee, and, in his company, inspected the brigade's farmland improvement and water conservancy projects and called on peasant families. the delegation made a trip to a near-by tachai-type production brigade. they also saw an exhibition on tachai, the tachai nitrogen fertilizer plant and a reservoir which is now under construction. the cambodian comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Friends Leave Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1975)

louis bloomfield, canadian friendly personage and honorary president of the international law association, and his wife left here for a visit to other parts of china today.

the couple arrived in peking on september 26 as guests of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. they took part in the national day celebrations here and had discussions with organizations concerned on the question of international law. vice-president of the host association ting hsueh-sung and deputy director of the commanding department of the general administration of civil aviation of china han hsing-hua met and feted them.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

GDR National Day Marked in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1975)

heinz bauer, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the german democratic republic, and his wife gave a cocktail party at the embassy here this afternoon to mark the 26th anniversary of the founding of the german democratic republic.

attending were ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and mao lien-chueh, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china also attended.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chinese Wu Shu Delegation Arrives in Egypt

(NCNA-English Cairo, Oct. 5, 1975)

the chinese wu shu (traditional chinese boxing and sword play) delegation, with pai ping as leader and chao chi-hsin as deputy leader, arrived here this evening for a friendly visit to egypt at the invitation of the egyptian karate federation.

present at the airport to greet the delegation were governor of bani suef and president of the egyptian karate federation shafik esmat, and secretary general of cairo governorate mohamed ezzat.

chinese ambassador to egypt chang tung was also present.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Leader Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1975)

brigadier general teferi benti, chairman of the provisional military administrative council and council of ministers of socialist ethiopia, sent a message on october 2 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, congratulating him on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on behalf of the people and provisional military government of socialist ethiopia and on my own behalf, i extend my sincere felicitations to your excellency, and through you, to the people and government of the people's republic of china on this joyous occasion marking the twenty-sixth anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. i would like also to take this opportunity to express my best wishes for your excellency's continued good health and progress and prosperity for your friendly country.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finland-China Society Celebrates Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Helsinki, Oct. 5, 1975)

the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china was marked at a meeting here today as part of the 5-day "china days" celebrations sponsored by the finland-china society.

more than 300 people attended the meeting. teuvo varjas, second minister of finance, and matti kajantie, chairman of the society, delivered speeches hailing the steady development of the friendly relations between the two peoples. a finnish friend recited chairman mao tsetung's poems to the audience.

chinese ambassador to finland chang tsan-ming was present at the meeting.

the finland-china society has assigned october 4-8 for celebration of the occasion. chinese film shows and reports on china tours by finnish personages have been organized to acquaint the audiences with china's

achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

celebrations have also been held in tampere, turku, jarvenpaa and some other cities.

CHINA AND GABON

Gabonese President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1975)

el hadj omar bongo, president of the republic of gabon, sent a message on october 2 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, warmly greeting the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

at a time when your country is celebrating her national festival, i am pleased to extend to you, on behalf of the gabonese people and government, the gabonese democratic party and in my own name, my warm congratulations. i wish your excellency happiness and good health and the chinese people prosperity. i wish the excellent relations of cooperation and friendship existing between our two countries will be further strengthened for the benefit of our two peoples.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Chinese Ambassador to Guyana Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Georgetown, Oct. 5, 1975)

chinese ambassador to guyana wang chan-yuan held a film reception here today, at which a colour documentary, "warm welcome to prime minister burnham", recording prime minister forbes burnham's visit to china, was shown to more than 600 guests.

present at the reception were hubert jack, minister of energy and natural resources and acting minister of foreign affairs; steve naraine, minister of public works and housing; george king, minister of trade and consumer protection; shirley field-ridley, minister of information and culture; clarence price, chief of staff of the defence forces; sase narain, speaker of the national assembly and kenneth shortt, mayor of the capital.

diplomatic envoys of some countries to guyana attended the reception.

two other chinese colour documentaries, "the people of huihsien county have done well" and "educated youth in the countryside" were also shown at the reception.

the films were warmly praised by the guests.

CHINA AND ITALY

Li Chiang, Ho Ying and Kuo Li Meet Delegation of General Confederation of Italian Industry

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1975)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying met here today with the delegation of the general confederation of italian industry led by avv. giovanni agnelli, chairman of the general confederation. they exchanged views on questions of common interest.

yesterday, li chiang, minister of foreign trade, and kuo li, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine-building, met and had friendly conversations with the delegation respectively.

italian ambassador to china marco francisci di baschi was present when li chiang and ho ying met the delegation.

Chairman of General Confederation of Italian Industry Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1975)

avv. giovanni agnelli, leader of the delegation of the general confederation of italian industry and chairman of the general confederation, left here for home by air today. other members of the delegation will soon leave peking on a visit to shanghai before going home.

he was seen off at the airport by li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, chen chi-hsien, deputy general manager of the china national machinery import and export corporation, and italian ambassador to china marco francisci di baschi.

on october 4, wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, met and

hosted a banquet in honour of all members of the delegation. the italian ambassador attended.

tao chi, vice-minister of communications, met the delegation this morning.

while in peking, the delegation held talks with leading members of the foreign ministry, the foreign trade ministry, the first ministry of machine building, the ministry of communications and the bank of china, and exchanged views on the development of trade with chinese corporations concerned. the delegation also visited industrial and agricultural institutions and places of historical interest and scenic spots.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Prime Minister Receives Chu Tu-nan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 6, 1975)

japanese prime minister takeo miki received at his official residence this afternoon chu tu-nan, leader, sun ping-hua and wang ching-ju, deputy leaders, and tang chia-hsuan, secretary-general, of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association and had a friendly talk with them.

chen chu, chinese ambassador here was present on the occasion.

China-Japan Friendship Association Delegation Welcomed in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 6, 1975)

the japan-china cultural exchange association held a cocktail party here yesterday evening to warmly welcome chu tu-nan, leader, sun ping-hua, deputy leader, and some members of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association.

in their speeches, kenzo nakajima, director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and chu tu-nan laid stress on the constant development of the friendship and cultural exchange between china and japan.

present at the party were: aiichiro fujiyama, ichio asukada, kinkazu saionji, zenmaro toki, bon shiraishi,

jiro onjoji, kiyoshi inoue, sawako ariyoshi, kyoko nakajima and other well-known personalities in japanese political and cultural circles.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu was also present.

yesterday afternoon sun ping-hua, deputy-leader, and some members of the chinese delegation met activists of various branches of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) in tokyo at a forum.

sun ping-hua was feted on the evening of october 1 by kenzo kono, president of the house of councillors; shigeru hori, shinzo tsubokawa and seiichi tagawa, l.d.p. members of the house of representatives.

Chinese Leader Yao Wen-yuan Meets Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1975)

chinese leader yao wen-yuan this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the delegation of the japan-china cultural exchange association of japan led by torao miyakawa, deputy director-general of the association.

secretary-general of the delegation is norio shido, and members are chojinro kawarasaki and his wife shizue kawarasaki, akiyasu toto, daikichi irokawa, seiichi tsutsumi, shigeaki uno, rokusuke ei, yasuo shimada and shoko sato.

present at the meeting were vice-president yang chi of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of organizations concerned, including wang hsiao-yun, shan ta-chi and han ping-pei.

Chairman of Japan Socialist Party Meets Chinese Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 8, 1975)

tomomi narita, chairman of the japan socialist party, met chu tu-nan, leader of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association, here on the morning of october 6. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

then, all the members of the sixth delegation of the japan socialist party visiting china and vice-chairman of the party shoichi shimodaira had a friendly talk with

deputy leader of the chinese delegation sun ping-hua. the japanese friends reaffirmed their determination to strive for the early conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty with the anti-hegemony clause included.

dietmen of the japan liberal democratic party takeo kimura, seigo hamano and osanori koyama gave a banquet at noon on the same day in honour of sun ping-hua and other chinese guests. counsellor of the chinese embassy hsiao hsiang-chien also attended.

the japan-china friendship women's liaison councils of kyoto, kanagawa and saitama of the three prefectures held a meeting in tokyo on october 5 to oppose hegemonism, promote japan-china friendship and demand the early conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty. wang ching-ju, deputy leader of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association attended the meeting.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Leading Members Visit Chinese Exhibition

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 6, 1975)

korean party and government leaders kim dong gyu, chong jun gi, ho dam, hong won gil; and chairman of the light industry committee kim nam yun; and minister of foreign trade kye ung tae; and others visited the exhibition of the people's republic of china this morning.

the korean comrades were shown into the exhibition by yeh fei, head of the chinese government delegation, li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, and li hsi-fu and li chang wen, leader and deputy leader of the exhibition group.

vice-president kim dong gyu and other korean party and government leaders visited the sino-korean friendship pavilion and pavilions for agriculture, light-industry and heavy-industry.

Korean Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Press Conference in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1975)

li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a press conference here this morning on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the korean workers' party.

speaking at the press conference, li jae pil described the glorious fighting course pursued by the party in the past three decades. he pointed out that the workers' party of korea, under the wise leadership of its great leader comrade kim il sung, had waged a heroic and most arduous struggle for national liberation and in defence of the freedom and independence of the fatherland and had won brilliant victories in this struggle. today, with the marxist-leninist juche idea as its guiding principle, the party was organizing and leading the korean people in their great socialist revolution and construction.

li jae pil said that the korean workers' party and the chinese communist party had been closely united and had supported each other in their common revolutionary struggle. he expressed the belief that the revolutionary unity and militant friendship between the two parties and two peoples of korea and china would be consolidated and strengthened daily.

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 8, 1975)

the chinese government delegation led by yeh fei, minister of communications, left here by train for home today upon the conclusion of a friendly korea tour.

seeing the delegation off at the railway station were kye ung tae, minister, and li tae baek, vice-minister, of foreign trade; li yong chang, vice-minister of the ministry of external economic affairs; li duk hyon, vice-minister of sea transportation.

also at the railway station were chinese ambassador li yun-chuan and li hsi-fu, leader of the exhibition group of the people's republic of china.

while in korea, the delegation visited factories and enterprises in wonsan and nampo.

ambassador li yun-chuan gave a banquet yesterday for the delegation's visit to korea. vice-premier kong jin tae attended. delegation leader yeh fei and minister kye ung tae spoke at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship and brotherhood.

Korean Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe Leaves Tantung for Home

(NCNA-English Tantung, Oct. 8, 1975)

bringing with it the chinese people's profound friendship for the korean people, the korean pyongyang acrobatic troupe led by chang chun sop, vice-minister of culture and art, with choe gi ju and om do ryol as its deputy leaders left here for home by special train this morning at the end of a performance tour in china. it was given a warm send-off at the railway station by people of tantung city.

seeing the troupe off at the railway station were chairman lin yuan-fu and vice-chairmen han shou-jen and sung hui-chen of the tantung city revolutionary committee, and deputy secretary-general liu hsi-lin and council member hu shu-shan of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries who had accompanied the troupe in its performance tour.

also present was han chi hun, first secretary of the korean embassy in peking.

in the past month or more, the korean troupe visited peking, changsha, shaoshan, shanghai, shenyang and tantung. it gave 32 performances to a total audience of 340,000. the korean artists' successful performances and profound friendship left deep impressions on the chinese people.

CHINA AND MALDIVES

President of Maldives Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1975)

ibrahim nasir, president of the republic of maldives, has sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, congratulating him on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on this auspicious occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i have great pleasure to extend to your excellency, the government and people of

the people's republic of china cordial felicitations and good wishes on my own behalf, the government and people of the republic of maldives. it is my earnest wish that the cordial and friendly relations which now exist between our two countries and people will be further strengthened. accept, excellency, my personal wishes for your well-being and happiness.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Head of State Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Bamako, Oct. 5, 1975)

moussa traore, head of state and president of the government of mali, received chinese ambassador fan tso-kai here on october 3 and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1975)

moktar ould daddah, president of the islamic republic of mauritania, sent a letter on september 19 to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, most warmly greeting the 26th anniversary of the founding of the p.r.c. the letter reads:

on the occasion of the anniversary of the national festival of the people's republic of china, i am particularly pleased to extend to you my sincerest and warmest congratulations. on behalf of the people, the party and the government of mauritania and in my own name, i wish you, the government and the friendly people of the people's republic of china happiness and prosperity.

i am convinced that the friendly cooperation existing between our two countries will continue to be developed and strengthened in the interest of our two peoples and will contribute to the establishment of a just and durable peace in the world.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Visiting Group of Mexican Society of Friends of People's China Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1975)

the october visiting group to china of the mexican society of friends of people's china led by custavo vargas, secretary-general of the society, left here for southern china on october 4.

arriving in peking on september 30, the mexican group took part in china's national day celebrations in the capital. ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and arranged a film show for them. they were entertained at a dinner given by kung hsiao, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

Chinese Foreign Minister Calls on Mexican President in New York

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 7, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua called on mexican president luis echeverria in new york this afternoon. both are here for the current session of the u.n. general assembly.

among those present on the occasion were emilio oscar rabasa, mexican foreign minister, and huang hua, chinese permanent representative to the united nations, who is also vice-chairman of the delegation here led by the chinese foreign minister.

chiao kuan-hua yesterday afternoon met with joseph garba, commissioner for external affairs of the federal republic of nigeria.

September Visiting Group to China of Mexico-People's China Friendship Association Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1975)

the 24-member september visiting group to china of the mexico-people's china friendship association led by hilda barocio guajardo, treasurer of the association, left here for home today after a month-long trip in china. it visited kwangchow, kweilin, changsha, hangchow, shanghai, nanking, chengchow, loyang, sian, tachai and peking.

while in peking, the mexican guests attended china's national day celebrations and were honoured at a reception given by the china travel and tourism administrative bureau. prior to their departure, they met leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and attended a film reception given by the association.

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Council of State Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1975)

the council of state of the people's republic of poland has sent a message to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, greeting the 26th anniversary of the founding of the p.r.c. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we extend heartfelt greetings to the chinese people on behalf of the polish people.

we are deeply convinced that the traditional friendship between the polish and chinese peoples and the relations between the people's republic of poland and the people's republic of china will continuously develop in the interest of detente and lasting world peace as well as international cooperation.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Friendly Get-Together between Romanian Agricultural Co-Op Members and Chinese Diplomats

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 5, 1975)

li ting-chuan, chinese ambassador to romania, and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy attended a friendly get-together at the invitation of the goicea agricultural cooperative of dolj county to warmly celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

petre gigea, alternate member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and first vice-chairman

of the people's council of dolj county, and others attended the meeting together with the chinese comrades.

dumitru dinisor, socialist labour hero and chairman of the goicea agricultural cooperative, gave an account of the cooperative's development and its heartening achievements. the chinese guests toured the livestock breeding farm and watched a demonstration of mechanized maize-harvesting.

at a luncheon given by the cooperative, hosts and guests had a cordial conversation, toasting again and again the continuous growth of the fraternal friendship between the romanian and chinese peoples.

earlier, ambassador li ting-chuan and his party were received by gheorghe petrescu, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and first secretary of the dolj county committee of the party, in craiova, capital of dolj county. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Deputy Secretary-General of Chinese Academy of Sciences Meets and Fetes Romanian Scientists

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1975)

yu wen, deputy secretary-general of the chinese academy of sciences, this evening met and feted iosif bercia and romanescu dragomir, president and vice-president of the romanian institute of geology and geophysics. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present at the banquet were leading members of departments concerned and chinese scientific workers including liu ying-yung, hou teh-feng, ku kung-hsu and chang wen-yu.

the romanian guests arrived yesterday for scientific study according to the plan of scientific cooperation between the academies of sciences of the two countries. they will tour other parts of china before going home.

Delegation of Supreme Political Council of Romanian Armed Forces Leaves Shanghai for Peking

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 8, 1975)

the delegation of the supreme political council of the romanian armed forces led by major general gheorghe gomoiu, vice-minister of national defence and secretary of the supreme political council of the armed forces, left here for peking by special plane this afternoon in the company of wang ti-kang, secretary-general of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army.

it was seen off at the airport by liu wen-hsueh and chang chen, political commissar and deputy political commissar of the p.l.a. shanghai garrison, and leading members of departments concerned.

the delegation arrived in shanghai from kweilin on october 7 and was honoured in the evening at a banquet hosted by political commissar liu wen-hsueh. at the banquet which was alive with expressions of friendship, the comrades-in-arms of the two countries toasted the constant development of the militant friendship between the armies and people of the two countries.

while in shanghai, the delegation visited the site of the first national congress of the communist party of china and also drove round the city.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Rwandan Trade Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1975)

chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, met and hosted a banquet yesterday in honour of the rwandan trade delegation led by nahimana theoneste, secretary-general of the ministry of finance and economy of rwanda.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned hsueh na, wang ching-tsai and hsu ta-yu.

also present was j.n. rugiramigabo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the rwandan embassy here.

the delegation arrived here on october 6.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese High-Ranking Military Delegation Leaves Nanking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Nanking, Oct. 6, 1975)

the sudanese high-ranking military delegation led by major general tag el sir ahmed el magboul, commander of the sudanese armoured forces, wound up its visit in nanking and left here for shanghai by special plane this afternoon in the company of ma chih-hao, deputy chief of staff of the armoured force of the chinese people's liberation army. col. ali ali salih, military attache of the sudanese embassy in peking, who are accompanying the delegation on the visit left here on the same plane.

the delegation arrived here from tsanghsien county of north china's hopei province by special plane on the afternoon of october 4, and it was honoured at a banquet given by liu hsi-yuan, deputy political commissar of the p.l.a. nanking units.

yesterday morning, major general magboul and other distinguished sudanese guests accompanied by deputy chief of staff ma chih-hao visited a p.l.a. nanking unit and received a warm welcome from commanders and fighters. they saw an exhibition on the unit's history, a pharmaceutical factory run by armymen's family members, an armament repair depot and a bean-curd mill, and watched a military skill exhibition.

the sudanese guests also visited the nanking yangtze river bridge and a wrist watch factory, toured scenic spots and attended a children's theatrical performance.

on its arrival in and departure from nanking, the sudanese delegation was welcomed and seen off at the airport by deputy political commissar liu hsi-yuan and leading members of local departments concerned.

Sudanese High-Ranking Military Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 8, 1975)

the sudanese high-ranking military delegation led by major general tag el sir ahmed el magboul, commander of the sudanese armoured forces, left for hangchow by special plane this afternoon at the end of a visit to shanghai.

the delegation arrived in shanghai from nanking on october 6. it was honoured that evening at a banquet given by liu wen-hsueh, political commissar of the shanghai

garrison of the chinese people's liberation army. while in shanghai, the delegation visited a unit of the east china sea fleet of the p.l.a. navy and received a warm welcome from the commanders and fighters. it also saw a factory and drove round the city.

upon its arrival in and departure from shanghai, the delegation was greeted and seen off at the airport by chen shih-fa, deputy commander of the p.l.a. shanghai garrison, and tien tso-cheng, chief of staff of the headquarters of the east china sea fleet, as well as leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

First Chinese Medical Team Leaves Tunisia

(NCNA-English Tunis, Oct. 7, 1975)

the first chinese medical team left here for home today at the conclusion of its work in tunisia.

the chinese medical team with ma cheng-shih as leader and yang ho-ting as deputy leader arrived in tunisia in july 1973 according to the agreement of medical co-operation between the two countries.

a number of doctors of the team left here for home in early august. the second chinese medical team arrived here on july 10.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkish President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1975)

fahri s. koruturk, president of the republic of turkey, has sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, greeting the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i am pleased to extend to your excellency, on behalf of the turkish people and on my own behalf, my sincere congratulations and my best wishes for your personal health and happiness and for the continued prosperity of the people's republic of china.

Turkish Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1975)

suleyman demirel, prime minister of turkey, has sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, greeting the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

. on the happy occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i wish to convey to your excellency, on behalf of the turkish government and on my own behalf, my warmest congratulations together with my best wishes for your personal happiness.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Ugandan President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1975)

field marshal idi amin, president of the republic of uganda and current chairman of the organization of african unity, sent a message on october 1 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, warmly greeting the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of your country's 26th anniversary celebrations, i extend to you personally, your government and all the friendly people of china my warm and sincere congratulations and those of all my fellow ugandans.

i take great pride on this occasion to affirm to you and the people of china that uganda desires to see the already good relations existing between the two countries strengthened further for the mutual benefit of the two countries.

CHINA AND UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

President of United Arab Emirates Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1975)

zayed bin sultan al nahayyan, president of the united arab emirates, sent a message on october 2 to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, greeting the 26th anniversary of the founding of the p.r.c. the message reads:

in the name of the people of the united arab emirates, the government and on my own behalf, i am delighted to express to your excellency sincere greetings and congratulations on the occasion of the anniversary of your country's national day wishing your excellency happiness and the friendly people of the people's republic of china welfare and abundant prosperity.

CHINA AND US

Dr. Henry A. Kissinger to Visit China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1975)

announcement

it has been agreed upon through consultations that dr. henry a. kissinger, united states secretary of state and assistant to the u.s. president for national security affairs, will visit the people's republic of china from october 19 through october 23, 1975.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

President of Yugoslav Federal Executive Council and His Wife Arrive in Peking to Rousing Welcome

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1975)

dzemal bijedic, president of the federal executive council of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, mrs. razija bijedic and their party arrived here by special plane this afternoon. they were given a warm welcome by several thousand people in the chinese capital.

president bijedic has come here for an official friendly visit to china at the invitation of premier chou en-lai.

at the airport, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, on behalf of premier chou en-lai, extended a warm welcome to president bijedic, his wife and the other distinguished yugoslav guests on their visit to china.

among those greeting them at the airport also were wu teh and tan chen-lin, vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wang chen, vice-premier of the state council; li chiang, minister of foreign trade; chung hsi-tung and wang hai-jung, vice-ministers of foreign affairs; ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; lin chiao-chih, member of the n.p.c. standing committee; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; ma yao-chi, vice-minister of communications; chia ting, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to yugoslavia.

today, the main streets in the city proper were decorated with colourful bunting. slogans of welcome on huge streamers trailing from tall buildings read: "a warm welcome to president dzemal bijedic and his wife excl." "a warm welcome to the distinguished yugoslav guests excl." "firmly support the yugoslav people in their struggle to safeguard state sovereignty and national independence excl." "long live the friendship between the people of china and yugoslavia excl." and "long live the great unity of the people of the world excl."

the national flags of china and yugoslavia fluttered at the airport. when president dzemal bijedic, his wife and others stepped off the plane, teng hsiao-ping, wu teh, tan chen-lin and wang chen went over and shook hands with them. a grand welcoming ceremony was held. the band played the national anthems of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia and the people's republic of china. president dzemal bijedic, accompanied by chinese leaders, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the

ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. when the distinguished guests went round to meet the welcoming crowd, militia men and women presented arms in salute to the distinguished guests. beating drums and gongs, people sang and danced to express the friendly feelings of the chinese people for the yugoslav people. president dzemal bijedic and his wife kept waving to the welcoming crowd in acknowledgement.

present at the airport were milojko drulovic, yugoslav ambassador to china, and his wife, officials of the yugoslav embassy here and yugoslav friends in peking, as well as diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

List of Official Members Accompanying President Dzemal Bijedic

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1975)

following is the list of the official members accompanying dzemal bijedic, president of the federal executive council of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, and his wife razija bijedic on their visit to china:

mara radic, member of the federal executive council and president of the committee of war veterans and the invalids of war;

emil ludviger, member of the federal executive council and federal secretary for foreign trade;

lazar mojsov, deputy-federal secretary for foreign affairs, and his wife ljiljana mojsov;

milojko drulovic, yugoslav ambassador to china;

lt. general nikola pejnovic, assistant chief of general staff of the yugoslav people's army;

kadir alijagic, chief of the cabinet of the president of the federal executive council;

smajo hrle, under-secretary in the federal executive council;

luka radojicic, assistant president of the federal committee for economic cooperation with developing countries;

nikola cicanovic, foreign affairs adviser of the president of the federal executive council; and

ismet redzic, departmental director of the federal secretariat for foreign affairs.

Chinese Leaders Meet President Dzemal Bijedic

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1975)

chinese leaders chu teh, teng hsiao-ping, wu teh, tan chen-lin and wang chen this evening met dzemal bijedic, president of the federal executive council of yugoslavia, his wife and other distinguished yugoslav guests. they posed for photographs together.

Peking Grand Banquet in Honor of President and Madame Bijedic

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1975)

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping presided over a grand banquet given in the name of premier chou en-lai here this evening to warmly welcome president dzemal bijedic of the federal executive council of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, his wife and the other distinguished yugoslav guests accompanying him on the visit.

among those attending the banquet were wu teh and tan chen-lin, vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and wang chen, vice-premier of the state council.

the banquet was held at the banquet hall of the great hall of the people. the national flags of yugoslavia and china hung side by side in the banquet hall.

in his speech, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, on behalf of the chinese government and people, expressed a warm welcome to president and madame bijedic and the other distinguished guests from yugoslavia and extended cordial greetings and high respects to the people of all nationalities of yugoslavia.

he said, "the yugoslav people, who ardently love independence and freedom, waged protracted struggles against aggression and have a glorious revolutionary tradition. thirty years ago, the yugoslav people, having fought valiantly for four years under the leadership of marshal josip broz tito, defeated the german and italian fascist aggressors, liberated their motherland and made an indelible contribution to the victory of the people of the world in their war against fascism. the yugoslav people's spirit of defying brute force and daring to struggle has always been admired by the chinese people. we are convinced that today, in the face of the yugoslav people who have stood the test of the anti-fascist war, any imperialism, if it dares to invade

yugoslavia, is bound to suffer a defeat even more ignominious than that suffered by old-line fascism."

the chinese vice-premier pointed out, "in recent years, yugoslavia has won continuous successes in her struggle to develop her national economy, strengthen national unity, practise defence by the whole people, safeguard national independence and sovereignty and combat foreign subversion. in international affairs, yugoslavia has adhered to a policy of non-alignment, strengthened her solidarity and cooperation with the third world countries, opposed imperialism and hegemonism and supported the struggles of other peoples against aggression and plunder, thus winning the appreciation and support of the people of all countries. we chinese people rejoice greatly at the successes of the yugoslav people. we firmly support your just struggle and sincerely wish you continuous new successes on your road of advance.

"at present, the international situation is developing in a direction more and more favourable to the people of all countries and unfavourable to the superpowers. the struggle of all peoples against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism is broadening and deepening in both the political and economic spheres and winning continuous new victories. as the main force in the fight against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, the dynamic third world is making onslaughts against the old world. countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution -- this has become the irresistible historical trend of our age. the superpowers are beset with difficulties both at home and abroad. the days when they could do as they liked are gone forever.

"it is quite natural that the people of the european countries who have gone through two world wars should be concerned about peace and security. but stern realities of today tell us that the danger of a new world war has increased rather than decreased. the superpowers are madly carrying out arms expansion and war preparations, perpetrating aggression and expansion everywhere and stepping up their contention for world hegemony. europe is the focus of their contention. they are contending with even greater intensity throughout southern europe, from the iberian to the balkan peninsula, as well as in other areas. the fierce contention between the superpowers is bound to lead to war. and today the most dangerous source of war is the superpower that is most zealous in preaching peace. we must heighten our vigilance and get prepared. historical experience tells us that preparedness averts peril while unpreparedness spells grief. we are convinced that it is not the one or two superpowers but the people of all countries that determine the course of development of world history. so long as the people of all countries strengthen their unity and persevere in struggle, the future of the world will be bright."

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping said, "there is a traditional

friendship between our two peoples. we have sympathized with and supported each other both in the past struggle against fascist aggression and in the present struggle against imperialism and hegemonism. thanks to the efforts of our two sides, the relations between china and yugoslavia have witnessed a good development in the last few years." he expressed the belief that president bijedic's current visit to china would make a new contribution to enhancing the friendship between the chinese and yugoslav peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

in his speech, president dzemal bijedic said: this is the first visit of a yugoslav prime minister to china. we regard our visit to your country as an expression of the aspirations and desires to make the existing friendly co-operation even more fruitful and comprehensive. our talks and exchange of views will constitute a new and significant contribution to better understanding of the conditions in which we live and work and to the further consolidation of friendly co-operation between our two countries.

he said, "the yugoslav peoples have admired the great chinese revolution and efforts full of self-sacrifice, exerted by the chinese working men in the building of their country and their better and happier future." "the government and peoples of yugoslavia rejoice at the great successes achieved by the people's republic of china in the foreign-policy sphere."

the president continued, "the world is burdened today with numerous crisis spots and unsettled problems. we are witnessing the emergence of new dangers, various forms of pressures and aggression by the imperialist forces. however, in spite of that, we can look to the future with optimism, since the forces of peace and progress have grown powerfully. i should like to emphasize that the non-aligned and all progressive and peace-loving forces in the world have made a great contribution to the present positive processes. it is becoming increasingly evident that these forces cannot be bypassed in dealing with the problems that confront the international community today."

"yugoslavia," he said, "endeavours to contribute as much as it can to the settlement of the existing international problems. the aim of its active engagement in that direction is the stabilization of peace, strengthening of equality, independence and sovereignty of peoples and countries, and resistance to all forms of pressures, aggression and interference in the internal affairs of others."

president dzemal bijedic praised the three indochinese peoples for their victory. he said, "it is our responsibility to engage actively so that the legitimate right of the democratic republic of vietnam, and the republic of south vietnam, to membership in the united nations be recognized."

the president declared, "yugoslavia supports the just aspirations of the korean people for peaceful reunification of the country without foreign interference."

"the middle east is still a problem which, by its seriousness and the possible dangerous implications, continues to burden international relations," he pointed out. "as a mediterranean country, yugoslavia is also concerned over the development of the situation in and around cyprus since the crisis on that island adds up to the instability in the region as a whole."

in conclusion, president dzemal bijedic spoke of "the existence of real possibilities and need for further promotion of relations between the two countries." "i am confident that our visit will be a further concrete step in that direction," he said.

their speeches were followed by the playing of the national anthems of yugoslavia and china.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. hosts and guests chatted cordially and repeatedly toasted the daily growth of the friendship between the people of china and yugoslavia and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. in the course of the banquet, the band played music pieces of the two countries.

among the guests were yugoslav ambassador to china milojko drulovic and diplomatic officials of the yugoslav embassy here as well as yugoslav friends in peking.

present at the banquet were lin chiao-chih, chang shih-chung and fu chiu-tao, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the peking municipal revolutionary committee li chiang, chung hsi-tung, wang hai-jung, ho cheng-wen, han tsung-cheng, ma yao-chi, hsiao peng, sun yu-yu, tsou tung, sun hsiao-feng, tu hsin-yuan, shen kuang, li chi, liu hua-ching, mu ching, wang shou-jen, pan fei, wang wen, chia ting, fu yu-fang and ting hsueh-sung, and chinese ambassador to yugoslavia chang hai-feng.

present were also heads and officials of diplomatic missions of various countries in peking.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1975)

following is the text of vice-premier teng hsiao-ping's speech at the banquet held in the name of premier chou en-lai here this evening in honour of president dzemal bijedic of the federal executive council of yugoslavia:

respected president dzemal bijedic and madame bijedic,

distinguished guests from yugoslavia,

comrades and friends,

today, we are very glad that president dzemal bijedic of the federal executive council of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia and madame bijedic have come from afar for an official friendly visit to china at the invitation of premier chou en-lai. i am entrusted by premier chou en-lai to host this evening's banquet. please allow me, on behalf of the chinese government and people, to express our warm welcome to the friendly envoys of the yugoslav people president and madame bijedic and the other distinguished guests from yugoslavia and to extend through you our cordial greetings and high respects to the people of all nationalities of yugoslavia.

the yugoslav people, who ardently love independence and freedom, waged protracted struggles against aggression and have a glorious revolutionary tradition. thirty years ago, the yugoslav people, having fought valiantly for four years under the leadership of marshal josip broz tito, defeated the german and italian fascist aggressors, liberated their motherland and made an indelible contribution to the victory of the people of the world in their war against fascism. the yugoslav people's spirit of defying brute force and daring to struggle has always been admired by the chinese people. we are convinced that today, in the face of the yugoslav people who have stood the test of the anti-fascist war, any imperialism, if it dares to invade yugoslavia, is bound to suffer a defeat even more ignominious than that suffered by old-line fascism.

in recent years, yugoslavia has won continuous successes in her struggle to develop her national economy, strengthen national unity, practise defence by the whole people, safeguard national independence and sovereignty and combat foreign subversion. in international affairs, yugoslavia has adhered to a policy of non-alignment, strengthened her solidarity and cooperation with the third world countries, opposed imperialism and hegemonism and supported the struggles of other peoples against aggression and plunder, thus winning the appreciation and support of the people of all countries. we chinese people rejoice greatly at the successes of the yugoslav people. we firmly support your just struggle and sincerely wish you continuous new successes on your road of advance.

comrades and friends,

at present, the international situation is developing in a direction more and more favourable to the people of all countries and unfavourable to the superpowers. the struggle of all peoples against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism is broadening and deepening in both the political and economic spheres and winning continuous new victories. as the main force in the fight against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, the dynamic third world is making onslaughts against the old world. countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution -- this has become the irresistible historical trend of our age. the superpowers are beset with difficulties both at home and abroad. the days when they could do as they liked are gone forever.

it is quite natural that the people of the european countries who have gone through two world wars should be concerned about peace and security. but stern realities of today tell us that the danger of a new world war has increased rather than decreased. the superpowers are madly carrying out arms expansion and war preparations, perpetrating aggression and expansion everywhere and stepping up their contention for world hegemony. europe is the focus of their contention. they are contending with even greater intensity throughout southern europe, from the iberian to the balkan peninsula, as well as in other areas. the fierce contention between the superpowers is bound to lead to war. and today the most dangerous source of war is the superpower that is most zealous in preaching peace. we must heighten our vigilance and get prepared. historical experience tells us that preparedness averts peril while unpreparedness spells grief. we are convinced that it is not the one or two superpowers but the people of all countries that determine the course of development of world history. so long as the people of all countries strengthen their unity and persevere in struggle, the future of the world will be bright.

comrades and friends,

china and yugoslavia are separated by mountains and rivers, but there is a traditional friendship between our two peoples. we have sympathized with and supported each other both in the past struggle against fascist aggression and in the present struggle against imperialism and hegemonism. thanks to the efforts of our two sides, the relations between china and yugoslavia have witnessed a good development in the last few years. the relations between our two countries are based on the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence, and there are broad prospects for their development. to develop the friendly relations and cooperation between china and yugoslavia is not only the common desire

of our two peoples but also in the fundamental interest of the people of all countries. president bijedic's current visit to china is a major event in sino-yugoslav relations. we believe that this visit will make a new contribution to enhancing the friendship between the chinese and yugoslav peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries. we wish complete success to your visit.

now i propose a toast

to the friendship between the chinese and yugoslav peoples,

to the further development of the friendly relations between china and yugoslavia,

to the health and long life of president tito,

to the health of president and madame bijedic,

to the health of the other distinguished guests from yugoslavia,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives, and

to the health of all friends and comrades excl.

President Dzemal Bijedic's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1975)

following is the text of the speech by president dzemal bijedic of the federal executive council of yugoslavia at the banquet given here this evening in his honour:

esteemed deputy premier teng hsiao-ping,

esteemed comrades and friends,

ladies and gentlemen,

allow me to thank the government of the people's republic of china most cordially, for the kind invitation to visit your great country. i should also like to express my thanks for the warm hospitality and exceptional attention with which we are surrounded here and for the kind words of welcome which you have just addressed to us.

thousands of miles that separated the peoples of our two countries were without doubt the reason why our mutual contacts were so rare in the past and why we learned of each other but in an indirect way. however, the common struggle against foreign invaders, the revolutionary road that our peoples have traversed, the great events that have changed the world, causing the collapse of the old and creation of new societies, have brought new knowledge and opened up new roads which lead to a better mutual acquaintance and rapprochement. thus, the peoples of our two countries began to know each other better and to get closer to each other, in spite of the geographical distance, all the more so since we have in common the ideals of freedom and independence and the building of a new socialist society, in conformity with our own conditions.

this is the first visit of a yugoslav prime minister to china and i am very happy indeed to have that honour. we regard this invitation of the government of the people's republic of china and our visit to your country not only as an expression of mutual feelings of friendship and respect cherished by the peoples of our two countries, but also as an expression of the aspirations and desires to make the existing friendly co-operation even more fruitful and comprehensive. our encounters, the present one as well as those in the future that we expect also from your side, our talks and exchange of views, will constitute, i am confident, a new and significant contribution to better understanding of the conditions in which we live and work and to the further consolidation of friendly co-operation between our two countries.

i should like to point out that we have reached a significant level of co-operation, particularly in the economic field. we must, however, invest still greater efforts for maintaining the existing level of economic co-operation, but also for promoting and enriching it with new forms, making use of the enormous achievements of the economies of our two countries. our co-operation in the field of culture, science and technology as well as in the field of sports, register ever greater successes. it resulted in the exchange of groups of technicians, numerous cultural manifestations, tours of various artistic groups in both directions, organization of various exhibitions and the exchange of sportsmen. i am confident that the present talks will help us to get a better insight into the possibilities for expanding these forms of co-operation.

comrades and friends,

we are now just at the beginning of our visit to the people's republic of china. we are convinced that in the next few days we shall have the opportunity to get acquainted with your country's achievements. the yugoslav peoples have admired the great chinese revolution and efforts full of self-sacrifice, exerted by the chinese working men in the building of their country and their better and happier

future. the successes achieved by the chinese people so far are the best guarantee that the present great tasks of transformation of your country into a powerful and highly developed economy will be realized.

the government and peoples of yugoslavia rejoice at the great successes achieved by the people's republic of china in the foreign-policy sphere. as you are aware, yugoslavia has pledged itself consistently, from the very beginning, for the right place of the people's republic of china in the international community, and has welcomed the admission of your country to the united nations and other international organizations.

the world is burdened today with numerous crisis spots and unsettled problems. we are witnessing the emergence of new dangers, various forms of pressures and aggression by the imperialist forces. however, in spite of that, we can look to the future with optimism, since the forces of peace and progress have grown powerfully. i should like to emphasize that the non-aligned and all progressive and peace-loving forces in the world have made a great contribution to the present positive processes. it is becoming increasingly evident that these forces cannot be bypassed in dealing with the problems that confront the international community today.

from these positions, yugoslavia, as a non-aligned and socialist country, endeavours to contribute as much as it can to the settlement of the existing international problems. the aim of its active engagement in that direction is the stabilization of peace, strengthening of equality, independence and sovereignty of peoples and countries, and resistance to all forms of pressures, aggression and interference in the internal affairs of others. at the recently held ministerial conference of the non-aligned countries in lima, we pointed out that the struggle for freedom, independence and equality as well as the struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order constitutes the basic strategy of the non-aligned countries at the present moment.

yugoslavia has always advocated the policy of detente and negotiation in europe, and in the world at large. hence its active engagement at the conference on european security and co-operation, in the conviction that conditions will be created thereby for the settlement of major international problems. we consider that further efforts should be exerted since it is indispensable to extend the process of detente to all regions and include all spheres of international activities. it was in favour of those principles that yugoslavia pledged itself also at the mentioned conference.

we were satisfied in particular with the victory of the peoples of vietnam and cambodia and with the recent changes in laos. in our opinion, the victory of the peoples

of indochina transcends the regional boundaries and has a much broader significance. we have just ended our visit to the democratic republic of vietnam. what we have seen in that friendly country clearly demonstrates that the courageous people of vietnam, in the same way as it has done during the liberation struggle, is now exerting enormous efforts with great enthusiasm, for the swift removal of the consequences of war devastations and for the building up of a better future. bearing in mind the sacrifices and destructions suffered by the peoples of indochina, it is the duty of the international community to assist in the reconstruction and development of these countries. it is also our responsibility to engage actively so that the legitimate right of the democratic republic of vietnam, and the republic of south vietnam, to membership in the united nations be recognized.

the divided korea constitutes a permanent threat to peace in that region. yugoslavia supports the just aspirations of the korean people for peaceful reunification of the country without foreign interference.

the middle east is still a problem which, by its seriousness and the possible dangerous implications, continues to burden international relations. we welcomed the interim agreement on sinai, in the conviction that it will lead toward a durable, comprehensive and just settlement, respecting the rights of all arab countries, including the legitimate rights of the arab people of palestine.

as a mediterranean country, yugoslavia is also concerned over the development of the situation in and around cyprus since the crisis on that island adds up to the instability in the region as a whole. we consider that it is high time to take steps towards the final settlement of the crises in the middle east and on cyprus, for this is of vital importance for peace and security not only in the mediterranean, but also in the world in general.

comrades and friends,

i fully share your opinion about the existence of real possibilities and need for further promotion of relations between two countries. i am confident that our visit will be a further concrete step in that direction.

in conclusion, allow me to propose this toast for the new successes of the chinese people, for the development of friendly relations between the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia and the people's republic of china,

- to the good health and long life of chairman mao tsetung;

- to the health of premier of the state council chou en-lai;

- to your health, esteemed deputy premier teng hsiao-ping and

- to the health of all those present here.

Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets President Dzemal Bijedic and Other Distinguished Yugoslav Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1975)

chairman mao tsetung met this morning with dzemal bijedic, president of the federal executive council of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, his wife razija bijedic, and other distinguished yugoslav guests accompanying him on his visit to china.

present at the meeting were members of president dzemal bijedic's party mara radic, member of the federal executive council and president of the committee of war veterans and the invalids of war, emil ludviger, member of the federal executive council and federal secretary for foreign trade, lazar mojsov, deputy-federal secretary for foreign affairs, milojko drulovic, yugoslav ambassador to china, lt. general nikola pejnovic, assistant chief of general staff of the yugoslav people's army, and nikola cicanovic, foreign affairs adviser of the president of the federal executive council.

chairman mao shook hands with president dzemal bijedic, his wife and the other distinguished yugoslav guests at the meeting and extended a warm welcome to them for their visit to china. chairman mao then had a friendly conversation with president dzemal bijedic in a cordial atmosphere.

present were vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung and deputy department director tang wen-sheng.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and President Bijedic Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1975)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, continued talks here this morning with dzemal bijedic, president of the federal executive council of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia.

Yugoslav Journalists Accompanying President Dzemal Bijedic on Visit to China Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1975)

peking press circles gave a banquet here at noon today in honour of the yugoslav journalists accompanying dzemal bijedic, president of the federal executive council of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, on his visit to china.

among the guests were yugoslav journalists in peking and the third secretary of the yugoslav embassy here.

present were teng kang, acting director of the central broadcasting administration, mu ching, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, leading members of other press units in the chinese capital, and wang chen deputy director of the information department of the ministry of foreign affairs.

the banquet was filled with a friendly atmosphere.

in the course of the banquet, hosts and guests drank toasts to the constant development of friendship between the people and journalists of the two countries.

President Bijedic and Wife Give Grand
Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1975)

dzemal bijedic, president of the federal executive council of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, and his wife razija bijedic gave a grand reciprocal banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening.

chinese state leaders teng hsiao-ping, wu teh, tan chen-lin and wang chen were among the guests at the banquet.

the national flags of the people's republic of china and the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia hung side by side in the banquet hall. president bijedic and vice-premier teng hsiao-ping spoke at the banquet which was alive with warm expressions of friendship.

in his speech, president bijedic praised the chinese people for their great endeavours in the construction of their country and the "enormous enthusiasm with which the chinese man faces his future and works toward realization of his welfare."

he said: "chairman mao tsetung honoured us by receiving us and talking to us. his name is a synonym of successfully led great revolution of workers and peasants of china, her ability to build the country by sacrifice and self discipline."

he continued: "in the course of these few days of our stay in your midst we had very detailed talks. one side informed the other about internal development of her respective country, problems they face and ways to solve them. during our talks we dedicated adequate attention to the situation in the world we live in, the most important problems it faces and, naturally, to all aspects of the future development of yugoslav-chinese cooperation. our talks were frank, sincere and fruitful." "we can say that we know more about one another, and that because of that we understand each other better, share a common desire to raise our bilateral relations at a higher level and give our cooperation the richest possible content."

"both yugoslavia and china are making enormous efforts in the building up of their national economies," he added. "we shall collaborate more closely both bilaterally and in various international forums."

president bijedic expressed satisfaction at his visit to china. he said: "we have enriched our knowledge about your great country in a short period of time. we shall depart with deep impressions which we shall convey to the working people of yugoslavia. that what we have seen and heard shall help us a lot in implementation of what we had agreed upon in order to further expand various forms of cooperation between our two countries."

in his speech, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping said: "today, chairman mao tsetung met president bijedic, and they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

"during president bijedic's visit, our two sides held serious, candid and friendly talks on important international issues of common interest and on the question of further strengthening the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries, and satisfactory results have been achieved. the distinguished guests were accorded warm welcome by the chinese people wherever they went. president bijedic's current successful visit has further enhanced the traditional friendship between our two peoples, consolidated and developed the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries and made a contribution to the third world's cause of unity against hegemonism."

he continued: "both china and yugoslavia are developing countries. in the past the chinese and yugoslav peoples shared the common lot of being subjected to imperialist aggression and oppression, and today they face the common task of combating imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. we are determined to constantly develop the friendly relations and cooperation between china and yugoslavia and work together with you to this end."

he declared: "following chairman mao tsetung's teaching, we, the people of china, will not be a superpower, neither now nor ever. we consistently hold that all countries, big and small, should be equal. a big nation should not threaten a small one, a strong nation should not oppress a weak one, and a rich nation should not plunder a poor one. the affairs of each country should be managed by its own people, and international affairs should be settled by all countries concerned through consultations on an equal footing. we will stand unswervingly with the third world and the people of all countries to carry the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism through to the end."

in conclusion, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping requested president and madame bijedic and the other distinguished guests from yugoslavia, on their return, to convey to the yugoslav people the friendship and cordial greetings of the chinese people.

their speeches were followed by the playing of the national anthems of china and yugoslavia.

among the guests at the banquet were lin chiao-chih, chang shih-chung and fu chiu-tao, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the peking municipal revolutionary committee li chiang, chung

hsi-tung, wang hai-jung, ho cheng-wen, han tsung-cheng, ma yao-chi, hsiao peng, sun yu-yu, tsou tung, li yi-lin, tu hsin-yuan, chu chun-ho, li chi, liu hua-ching, mu ching, wang shou-jen, pan fei, wang wen, chia ting, fu yu-fang and ting hsueh-sung, and chinese ambassador to yugoslavia chang hai-feng.

present were distinguished yugoslav guests who are accompanying president and madame bijedic on the visit, yugoslav ambassador to china milojko drulovic, diplomatic officials of the yugoslav embassy and yugoslav friends in peking.

present were also heads of diplomatic missions of various countries in peking.

SOVIET-US RIVALRY

Jen-min Jih-pao Article on Soviet-US Contention for World Hegemony

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1975)

"soviet-u.s. rivalry for hegemony will inevitably lead to world war" is the title of a signed article in the "people's daily" here today.

the article says that prompted by their imperialist nature, the two overlords, the soviet union and the united states, are locked in an all-out and bitter contention. brimming with rabid ambitions, the soviet revisionist social-imperialists in particular are going full speed in their expansionist designs. they would like to swallow up the whole globe if they could. to overpower their rival militarily, they have plunged themselves into feverish arms expansion and war preparations. with their gross national output value only a little over a half of that of the united states, they are actually spending more than the latter in military expenditure.

answering the soviet challenge in arms expansion, the article continues, the other superpower, the united states, avowed to maintain a military position next to none and increase its military spendings noticeably. it has pushed up its military budget for fiscal 1976 steeply to an all-time high of 94,000 million dollars.

the article recalls stalin's words: "the bourgeois states are furiously arming and rearming. what for? not for friendly chats, of course, but for war." it asks: now, the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, have spent so much money and manufactured such a mass of arms that can be no substitute either for food or clothing. what are they doing that for, if not for another world war?

it points out that this bitter rivalry has overshadowed every incident, every place from europe to the middle east, from the mediterranean to the indian ocean and the gulf area.

europe, that continent of high strategic importance, is in the centre of fierce contention between the two superpowers, the article declares. in a presumptuous attempt to devour europe -- a juicy piece of meat in the eyes of the soviet gluttons -- moscow has deployed three quarters of its armed forces, three-fifths of its air force, two-thirds of its medium-range missile bases and a greater part of its naval craft in or around europe. what is more, it is constantly replacing its existing arms there with more up-to-date ones. at present, it is exerting itself to reinforce its military dispositions on both flanks of the continent in a pincers movement against west europe. in the north, soviet naval activities have been pushed to the greenland-iceland-faeroe islands line. to force its way into southern europe, it has considerably increased its military strength in the mediterranean and is trying to lay hands on the balkan and iberian peninsulas. after the helsinki conference, the soviet-u.s. contention for europe has grown fiercer than ever. washington tries to breach into eastern europe and undermine the soviet hold there, while moscow takes great pains to break the west european union and estrange the west european countries from the united states. thus, dark clouds are gathering over the whole european continent and fresh storms are in the offing.

after listing a host of facts about the intensified contention between the two superpowers in the middle east, the mediterranean, the indian ocean and asia, the article points out that their fierce contention is the cause of intranquillity in the world today. tension mounts wherever contention takes place. their contradictions are irreconcilable. the so-called "balance of power", even if it exists, is only a transient and superficial one. it does not count at all to use such a "balance of power" for maintaining peace. soviet revisionist social-imperialism, having a voracious appetite and stretching its tentacles in all directions, is more frantic and dangerous than old-line imperialism. the danger of war at present comes mainly from soviet revisionist social-imperialism.

however, the article stresses, the soviet revisionists, while running mad after arms expansion and war preparations,

strike up the tune of "detente" and chant "peace" psalms.

historical experience tells us, the article says, that the usual trick of the imperialists is to use "detente", "disarmament", "peace" and similar high-sounding slogans as smokescreen to cover up their arms expansion and war preparations. hitler had pledged before the people throughout the world that germany is completely willing to give up all her offensive weapons, to disband all her troops and to endorse any solemn mutually non-aggression treaty because it does not want to attack other countries but only wants to be secure. a german military goodwill mission was still on a visit in poland a few days before its "blitz" attack on poland, and a german-polish peace talk plan was drawn up several hours before the invasion. furthermore, fascist germany annexed czechoslovakia's sudetenland by taking advantage of the notorious munich agreement concluded with the british and french governments. a german-british "declaration", was issued at the same time, pledging to eliminate differences through consultation in order to ensure european peace. british prime minister chamberlain had waved the "declaration" in glee, claiming that he had brought "peace for our time" to europe. shortly afterwards, hitler occupied czechoslovakia and poland with his troops and declared war on britain and france, thus starting the second world war. such tricks were played by the soviet revisionists for their military occupation of czechoslovakia in 1968. they had several "talks" with czechoslovak leaders on the eve of their invasion, reached an agreement on the withdrawal of soviet troops that took part in military "exercise" and issued a communique on the talks about strengthening "friendship". but amidst the din of "friendship", the soviet revisionists suddenly occupied czechoslovakia with troops, adopting the hitler stratagem of "blitz" attack on poland. all this historical experience is of much value to people who should see clearly the present international class struggle in its essence despite the misleading appearance.

visibly facing the people of the world today, the article continues, is the danger of a new world war. against this, revolutionary people and many countries throughout the world are heightening their vigilance and reinforcing defence. the chinese people who have suffered for a long time from imperialist aggression and plunder have long ago experienced the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of the imperialists and known it well. we do not believe in the imperialists' "nice words", nor are we afraid of their war threats. we will continue to implement chairman mao's revolutionary diplomatic line and uphold proletarian internationalism. together with the people of the third world countries, we will unite with all the forces that can be united and carry through to the end the struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemony. we will continue to abide by chairman mao's great strategic policy -- "dig tunnels

deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony" and "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", and make effective preparations in real earnest against a new world war unleashed by the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, the article concludes.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

October 23, 1975 No. 5960

****
* NATIONAL *
****

STUDY OF HISTORY

Kuang-ming Jih-pao Announces the Publication of a Special Column Called "Study of History"

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 9, 1975)

Chairman Mao points out, "Classes struggle, some classes triumph, others are eliminated. Such is history, such is the history of civilization for thousands of years. To interpret history from this viewpoint is historical materialism; standing in opposition to this viewpoint is historical idealism." The basic task of the special column "Study of History" is to consistently adhere to this important instruction of Chairman Mao's and his series of important expositions relevant to the study of history, vigorously publicize historical materialism, and constantly criticize historical idealism.

The special column "Study of History" will strive to implement the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method, and adopt the attitude of "shooting arrows at the target" and "seeking truth from facts" in the study of Chinese history and world history, and especially in the study of modern history. It will strive to correctly analyze historical events and evaluate historical characters, sum up historical experience in class struggle and the two-line struggle and follow the policy of making the past serve the present so as to make the science of history serve actual class struggle, socialist revolution and socialist construction, and render service toward combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao's important instruction on Water Margin is a typical example in the use of the historical materialist viewpoint to evaluate classical literary works. As the criticism and discussion of Water Margin is under way at the present, this column will also proceed from the angle of history to sum up historical experience, eulogize the peasant war, the highest form of class struggle in feudal society, study the two-line struggle

between those who persevered in the revolution and those who capitulated in humiliation in the peasant uprisings, and criticize capitulationism, the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and theory of class conciliation.

The special column "Study of History" will consistently adhere to the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "there can be no differentiation without contrast and there can be no development without differentiation and struggle," toward some questions of greater significance with divergence of views, we must, under the guidance of the Marxist world outlook, stand firm on the identity of revolutionary nature and scientific nature, and make serious, earnest, lively and vigorous discussions so as to bring prosperity and development to the science of history.

The special column "Study of History" will be a fortnightly for the time being, but additional issues will be published wherever necessary. It is hoped that the broad masses of workers, peasants, soldiers and professional workers will join us to have this special column properly run.

* * *

LI HSIU-CH'ENG'S CAPITULATIONIST LINE

Revisionists Inevitably Are Capitulationists

- a brief analysis of Li Hsiu-ch'eng's capitulationist line

by

Hua T'ien (华 田) and Chih Kuang (志广)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 9, 1975)

The history of peasant uprisings in China shows that any termite that revises the line of peasant revolution is inevitably also a blacksheep who capitulates to the enemy. Li Hsiu-ch'eng is a typical example. He had completely revised the political line of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolution and carried out a political line advocating capitulation to the landlord class at home and capitulation to the aggressors abroad.

Li Hsiu-ch'eng first advocated the practice of "benevolent government" toward the reactionaries. He put forward a political program for capitulation to the landlord class by calling for "leniency toward all quarters" and "the practice of courtesy and consideration to one's underlings." He attacked the revolutionary dictatorship of Hung Hsiu-ch'uan who "kept the power of effecting mass killing in the world in his hands so as to destroy the wicked, keep the good and relieve the people of their sufferings." He said that this meant "non-practice of virtuous government." ("Autobiography of Li Hsiu-ch'eng") Under the pretext that the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo had issued the order, "Guard against wanton killing," he called on Hung Hsiu-ch'uan also "to guard against killing" the reactionaries. Hung Hsiu-ch'uan gave him an effective rebuttal. He said that the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo's "warning against wanton killing is for warning people against murder and wanton killing," but "the killing of devils and criminals is unavoidable." (Comment added by Hung Hsiu-ch'uan in Tzu-cheng Hsin-p'ien) He reiterated that dictatorship should be firmly exercised over the reactionaries and there could never be any practice of "benevolent government" and "virtuous government." Li Hsiu-ch'eng, however, refused to carry out Hung Hsiu-ch'uan's political line.

After Li Chao-shou and the other blacksheep of the Nien Army who had wormed their way into the troops under Li Hsiu-ch'eng's command openly rebelled and capitulated to the enemy, Li Hsiu-ch'eng still considered the enemies as friends and "sent them lavish gifts." He also constantly kept up correspondence and conspired with Li Chao-shou. On discovering Li Hsiu-ch'eng's acts of betrayal, Hung Hsiu-ch'uan promptly "brought him to Nanking in chains" and relieved him of all his duties. Later, because Li Hsiu-ch'eng adopted the double-dealer's tactic of feigned compliance, he once again usurped offices.

The nature of a renegade is difficult to change. By 1860, Li Hsiu-ch'eng had gained control of immesurable military and political powers in Kiangsu and Chekiang under the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo. At that time, he

also openly changed the revolutionary line of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo, went all out to push the line of class capitulation, and vigorously practiced benevolent government toward the enemy. In Soochow and Hangchow, many reactionary officials and landlords had, with a shake of the body, become local administrators under the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo. Bureaucrat Hsiung Wan-ch'uan of the Ch'ing Dynasty was appointed by Li Hsiu-ch'eng as the Civil Affairs Officer of Soochow under the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo. Li Hsiu-ch'eng was also "respectful and courteous" to those counter-revolutionaries who put up stubborn resistance to the end. Because of this, the political power of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo in some places in Kiangsu and Chekiang, although still formally flying the flag of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo, had essentially been usurped by the reactionary bureaucrats and landlord elements.

The practice of benevolent government toward the enemy inevitably led to the exercise of dictatorship over the revolutionary people. Li Hsiu-ch'eng originally relied on the support of the people of Southern Kiangsu to occupy Kiangsu and Chekiang, but once he acquired a foothold, he knocked down the people supporting him. Li Hsiu-ch'eng's favorite general Teng Kuang-ming openly protected the interests of the landlords and suppressed the peasants who refused to pay rents. He declared that he would use armed suppression against the peasants who were "tough tenants that resist the despots," thus "redressing the grievances" of the landlord elements who had been hit by the T'ai-p'ing Army and the revolutionary peasants. (Teng Kuang-ming's "Advice of Deputy Commander Teng") In various places of Southern Kiangsu, there were cases of bloodshed resulting from the ruthless suppression of the peasants' struggle "against paying rents" by the local administrators of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo. The principal backer of these local administrators was Li Hsiu-ch'eng. Therefore, the landlord elements of Soochow and Ch'angchow lauded Li Hsiu-ch'eng as "benevolent and just," and some even erected tablets bearing the words, "The people cannot forget the one who loves the subjects as if they were his own children" to show their gratitude to Li Hsiu-ch'eng. (Ku Ju-yü's "Records of Rebellion at Haiyü) All this fully shows that Li Hsiu-ch'eng had completely betrayed the peasant revolution and degenerated to become the political representative of the landlord class.

Hung Hsiu-ch'uan had waged a resolute struggle against Li Hsiu-ch'eng who betrayed the revolutionary line of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo in Kiangsu and Chekiang. In 1860, Hung Hsiu-ch'uan once again promulgated the revolutionary program of T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo -- "The Land System of the Celestial Court" to reiterate the exercise of dictatorship over the landlord class. In the same year, Hung Hsiu-ch'uan specially issued to Kiangsu and Fukien provinces an imperial edict calling for alleviating the burden of the peasants. In 1863, Hung Hsiu-ch'uan again promulgated orders warning Li Hsiu-ch'eng: "The people of the occupied cities must not be oppressed, but you have not complied with this." "You must show penitence." Later, he denounced Li Hsiu-ch'eng to his face as one who "has turned from the loyal to the crafty." But Li Hsiu-ch'eng turned a deaf ear to all this, and he finally became an ignominious renegade.

"Class capitulationism is actually the reserve force of national capitulationism." As Li Hsiu-ch'eng pushed class capitulationism at home,

he inevitably had to run counter to the line of T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo against foreign aggression and to push the line of national capitulation.

After 1862, the foreign aggressors openly worked in collusion with the Manchu government to carry out the armed suppression of the revolution. In view of this, Hung Hsiu-ch'uan immediately called on everybody in the T'ai-p'ing Army to fight against the enemy and his "foreign devil" army. Li Hsiu-ch'eng knew very well that Hung Hsiu-ch'uan took the patriotic stand against "ushering in foreign devils to China," but he still openly tampered with Hung Hsiu-ch'uan's political line against aggression. When the T'ai-p'ing Army launched the first attack against Shanghai in 1860, Li Hsiu-ch'eng devised all ways and means to "renew the old friendship of the past" and "to form a new alliance of today." Due to interference from Li Hsiu-ch'eng's line of national capitulation, the T'ai-p'ing Army lost a favorable chance to capture Shanghai, this base of Chinese and foreign counter-revolutionaries. The T'ai-p'ing Army launched the second attack against Shanghai in 1862. Prince Mu or T'an Chao-kuang faithfully carried out Hung Hsiu-ch'uan's revolutionary line against aggression. He led the T'ai-p'ing Army "to fight against the government troops and foreigners" and dealt heavy blows to the aggressor forces. After winning important victories and dealing telling blows to the rifle detachments in Sungchiang and other places, he said, "This has inflicted but minor wounds and is not enough to dispel my resentment." He thus showed the heroic spirit of the Chinese people in wanting to fight a sanguinary battle to the bitter end against foreign aggressors. This formed a vivid contrast with Li Hsiu-ch'eng's line of national capitulation. However, because Li Hsiu-ch'eng went on to stubbornly push the line of national capitulation, this attack against Shanghai by the T'ai-p'ing Army was also unsuccessful, and heavy losses were brought to the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo movement.

It is a rule that anyone who practices revisionism is inevitably a capitulationist. This applies to Li Hsiu-ch'eng as well as Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao of the contemporary period. The analysis of Li Hsiu-ch'eng's capitulationist line is of profound significance to our further recognizing and criticizing this book Water Margin which publicizes and extol capitulationism.

* * *

TIBET

The New Emerging Working Class -- the Vanguard of Revolution in Tibet

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 8, 1975)

It has been 25 years since the peaceful liberation of Tibet and ten years since the establishment of the Tibetan Autonomous Region. In this historically short period, the social development of Tibet has spanned several centuries from the feudal serf society through the democratic reform to the socialist society. In this great social reform, the working class of Tibet had been born and has mounted the stage of history. The appearance of this new emerging class is of great historical significance in thoroughly destroying the rule of the feudal serf-owning class in Tibet and establishing and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat led by the working class with the worker-peasant alliance as its base.

I

Once born, the working class of Tibet led by its own vanguard organization -- the Chinese Communist Party and nursed by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought has become a most conscious new leading class. It is the master of the state enterprises of Tibet under the system of ownership by the whole people. It represents the socialist relations of production. In the struggle to build socialist new Tibet, it is the vanguard of the revolution and is packed with great vitality.

In history, under the rule of the reactionary and decadent feudal serf system, Tibet had no modern industry and the Tibetan people had no working class of their own. Tibet was one blank sheet of paper. At the time of the peaceful liberation of Tibet, in compliance with Chairman Mao's directive, "combine marching with road-building," the Chinese PLA crossed over thousands of mountains and rivers and built the world famous Szechwan-Tibet Highway and Tsinghai-Tibet Highway. At that time, large numbers of serfs along the way ignored the obstruction and sabotage of the reactionary serf-owners and sent thousands of mules, horses and yaks in support of their kinsmen -- "Chin-chu-ma-mi" (the Liberation Army). Later, many serfs directly joined the road-building teams. This was the earliest batch of the first-generation workers of Tibet.

At that time, although this group of Tibetan road-building workers was not large in number, they were absolved from oppression and exploitation in the revolutionary ranks and enjoyed for the first time a new type of relations of equality between man and man. This aroused the admiration of the broad masses of serfs and made them see the dawn of the new system. The feudal serf system clamored by the three categories of manorial lords as "an ancient system that will not fall" began to shake in people's minds.

In 1954, with the two highways completed and opened to traffic and with Han workers and machinery and equipment brought in from the hinterland of the motherland, the people of Tibet began to develop modern industry from scratch and modern civilization barged its way into the backward society

based on the serf system. Many serfs and slaves ran away from the manors to look for their kinsmen "Chin-chu-ma-mi" and look for the "new Han people" from the hinterland (functionaries and workers of the Han nationality). A slave in Lhasa called La Chu was a blacksmith making Tibetan coins. At that time, the blacksmiths occupied the lowest strata in society and were looked upon by the three categories of manorial lords as the cheapest "black bones." Fed up with the oppression of his serf-owner, La Chu was prepared to flee the hell on earth to serve as a civilian worker at the state civil aviation airport under construction. Unfortunately, this was discovered by the agents of Dalai and he was sent to jail and given "a heavy sentence." La Chu, firm and unyielding, encouraged his sons who came to visit him at the prison saying, "My sons, we can no longer forbear oppression by the manorial lords. Go at once to look for our kinsmen "Chin-chu-ma-mi" and work for them!" Later, his two sons really ran away from their cages and went to a power plant to serve as workers. In 1959, with the insurrection suppressed, La Chu was rescued. He went to the Lhasa Automobile Repairing and Assembly Plant to serve as a blacksmith and gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party.

With the serfs awakened, the contingent of Tibetan workers gradually swelled in struggle. In 1958, when Lhasa wanted to build the Nanchin power plant, Dalai and company obstructed this with all ways and means. He slandered the construction of the power plant as "the extension of the devil's clutch to the paradise" and prohibited the serfs from participating in the construction effort. However, their plot got nowhere. The serfs in the vicinity enthusiastically took part in the construction of the power plant. Among them there were over 1,500 who later won the title of advanced production workers and over 700 became skilled technical workers.

The young Tibetan working class showed a strong desire for revolution. In the struggle to shatter the serf system and establish the political power of the people, they rendered outstanding meritorious services. In 1959, in coordination with the PLA, the Tibetan workers took a direct part in the struggle to quell the insurrection. The bandits sabotaged the highways and launched furtive attacks on vehicles in an attempt to cut off the links between Tibet and the hinterland of the motherland. The workers of the transportation stations, maintenance sections and the road squads on the Szechwan-Tibet and Tsinghai-Tibet Highways organized militiamen to combine labor with military training and bravely attack the bandits. In one battle, over 30 workers of the Chiahsing Transportation Station on the Szechwan-Tibet Route doggedly held the line for nine days and nights and repulsed the encirclement and attack of over 700 bandits. This insured the smooth flow of traffic along the transportation route. Five workers of the No. 146 Road Squad on the Tsinghai-Tibet Highway doggedly defended the relevant road section, repulsed the attack of over 300 bandits and safeguarded the Tsinghai-Tibet Highway. The workers of the Lhasa area defended their factories with arms and in coordination with the PLA, swiftly demolished the nest of the Lhasa bandits. Chairman Mao's brilliant light shone on the snow-clad mountains. The working class of Tibet and one million serfs were thus emancipated.

II

After the overthrow of the reactionary rule of the feudal serf-owning class, modern industry in Tibet shot ahead by leaps and bounds and the ranks of the working class swelled rapidly. At present, the number of industrial and mining enterprises in the whole region has risen from 19 on the eve of the suppression of the insurrection and 80 at the time of the founding of the Autonomous Region to over 250, and there have been established several tens of local industries for handling power generation, coal extraction, metallurgy, machine building, timber processing, industrial chemicals, light industry, construction materials, etc. Industrial output value in 1974 increased by almost three times compared with the time of the founding of the Autonomous Region in 1965. The whole region has an army of over 67,000 workers, with the Tibetan workers as the mainstay.

As the representative of advanced production relations, the Tibetan working class has clearly pointed out the socialist orientation for the one million emancipated serfs. The development of modern industry has created conditions for the individual economy to head for the socialist collective economy. Under the warm solicitude of the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao and under the leadership of the Party committee of the Autonomous Region, the Tibetan people, after ten years of efforts, have now achieved the switch-over to people's communes over the far-flung rural and pastoral areas. Individual handicrafts in the whole region have also been organized, and handicrafts cooperatives have been set up.

The swelling of the contingent of workers and the completion of socialist transformation have changed the class structure of Tibetan society. The working class and the peasants (herdsmen) who have already realized collectivization have become the masters of Tibet, and the three categories of manorial lords have been deprived of their dominant status. This change of class structure is of great significance to the establishment and strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat in Tibet and the consolidation of border defenses in the southwestern part of the motherland.

Because the ranks of workers of Tibet were still serfs (nomads) not long ago, this natural link has brought about a consolidated worker-peasant alliance between the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants (herdsmen), thus acceleratig the development of the socialist economy in Tibet.

In the past, foreign capital robbed Tibet of large quantities of sheep wool, skins, butter and other agricultural produce and by-products. This caused agriculture and animal husbandry to decline further and further in Tibet and head for economic bankruptcy. Now, Tibet has freed itself from the plunder and exploitation of foreign capital. The workers and peasants support each other and industry and agriculture promote each other. In 1974, the peasants and herdsmen of Tibet sold to the state over 7,500,000 catties of sheep wool. This gave an effective boost to the development of the woolen textile industries in Tibet and the hinterland of the motherland. The woolen yarn output of the Tibet Linchih Wool Mill in 1974 showed an increase of 200 percent compared with 1971. The variety of products rose

to over 280 kinds. In recent years, apart from supplying the market needs of the urban and rural areas in Tibet, the factory also sold its product to other fraternal provinces and regions.

The Tibetan workers also strived to develop industries for supporting agriculture. At present, there have been completed in the whole region close to 30 farm machines and implements plants. Since 1970, the Lhasa "71" Farm Machine Plant has provided the countryside with over 1,600 shellers, hydraulic turbines, hoists for use at threshing grounds and other modern farm machines and implements. In the past, the rural area of Lhasa relied completely on yaks to do shelling work. This generally called for three or four months to get threshing done. Now, many communes and brigades with shellers and hydraulic turbines can store away their grain in a little more than one month.

The development of modern communications and transportation in Tibet has greatly invigorated the flow of commodities between town and country, thus freeing the peasants and herdsmen from the ruthless exploitation and plunder they experienced in the past. Due to poor communications in old Tibet, the nomadic slaves were compelled to drive large herds of oxen and sheep as far as several hundred kilometers to the agricultural area to barter for grain. They had to trade several sheep for a catty of tea, or a sheep for a box of foreign-made matches from the merchants. At present, large quantities of commodities for everyday use are sent direct to all counties and supplied to the peasants and herdsmen through over 1,100 state-run shops and supply and marketing cooperatives. For a catty of wool sold to the state, they could get back over a dozen catties of salt or over one catty of tea or 40 boxes of Tibet-made matches. For years, the workers of the communications and transportation departments have brought large quantities of modern farm implements from the hinterland of the motherland in support of agricultural production. As soon as the struggle to quell the insurrection was over in 1959, the workers of Tibet brought over 100,000 agricultural and animal-husbandry tools to the emancipated peasants and herdsmen. In the subsequent five years from 1960 to 1964, they again rushed in over 1,300,000 agricultural and animal-husbandry tools. Since 1971, the state has brought into Tibet an average of 5,000 tons of commodities for agricultural purposes every year.

A thriving scene has appeared on the plateau with the development of industry in Tibet. Linchih, praised as a "pearl of the plateau," was formerly a mountain valley overgrown with brambles, barren and uninhabited, and haunted by wild beasts. Now, the workers have built here over 100 enterprises and business units including woolen mills, power plants, printing presses, etc. It has become a new industrial city of Tibet. Lhasa, a medieval walled city, has now begun to assume the shape of a city for socialist production. New buildings of all kinds are over ten times greater than those in the old city, and close to 30 medium-sized and small factories have appeared in the Lhasa river valley. In addition, in Changtu, Shigatze, Shannan, Nach'ü and some towns in the Ali area, there have also been built in succession a number of factories. The change in the features of the mountains and rivers on the plateau is inspiring the people of Tibet to forge bravely ahead along the broad socialist road. They enthusiastically

sing, "Over a 1,000-li of grassland are in full bloom; over the vast plateau, the scenery beggars description."

III

In the process of strengthening the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, the new emerging working class in socialist new Tibet has all along led the van of the struggle and called into play its role as the leading class.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the working class of Tibet carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and waged a resolute struggle against Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's revisionist line. The workers have also mounted the stage of the superstructure to take part in the revolution in education and in literature and art. They dare to make a clean break with the reactionary and decadent concepts of hundreds of years standing, to challenge "divine power," and to take the lead in vigorously smashing the "theory of heavenly mandate." Over the "Holy River" where no bridges could be set up in the past, more than 300 bridges of all sizes have been built. On the "sacred soil" which could not be touched in the past, there have been set up over 100 medium-sized and small hydro-electric power stations. On the "Holy Mountain" of the past, there has been built the highest mine in the world. This kind of revolutionary spirit displayed by the workers has greatly inspired the million liberated serfs. They said: "Be it divine right or heavenly mandate, it can be smashed when the working class leads the way, and we would dare to trample it underfoot." In the past, when the serfs saw coal exposed on the ground, they dared not touch it and they took the glittering mica and crystal as "divine vessels." Now, they energetically report the discovery of minerals to the state and help the geological teams in prospecting. Non-ferrous, ferrous and rare metals and non-metal minerals of all descriptions have been discovered in one place after another.

In the practice of class struggle, the working class of Tibet constantly raise their own political consciousness, and large numbers of elite workers have taken up leading posts at all levels. At present, in more than 250 industrial and mining enterprises in the whole region, there are Tibetan worker-cadres from the factory to the workshop level, and in some cases they make up over 70 percent of the total number of cadres. In the whole region, over 7,700 elite workers have now gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party and over 8,400 of them have joined CYL organizations. In the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, they have set up in mines, factories and highway maintenance sections large numbers of theory study groups, and there are over 5,000 backbone worker theorists in the whole region.

The working class of Tibet armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought is the vanguard of the revolution in Tibet and the main force in the building of socialist new Tibet. With the deepening of the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the workers have further raised their consciousness, strengthened their unity and made still greater contributions toward combating and guarding against revisionism, toward the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the motherland and toward the consolidation of border defenses in the southwestern part of the motherland! (NCNA Correspondent)

* * *

Flourishing New Tibet

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 8, 1975)

In the ten years since the founding of the Tibet Autonomous Region, with the continuous deepening of the socialist revolution, the people of all nationalities in Tibet and the broad masses of cadres and PLA commanders and fighters, acting in concert and fighting in unity under the centralized leadership of the Party, have scored tremendous achievements in socialist construction.

Today, Tibet has already followed the broad road to socialism and the scene of booming prosperity is seen everywhere. Bumper harvests are gathered in from year to year in agriculture. Of the 57 agricultural counties and semi-agricultural and semi-pastoral counties in the whole region, two have crossed "the Yellow River" level, eight have fulfilled the targets set in the "National Program for Agircultural Development" and 12 have shown an average output surpassing 1,000 catties per head. Total grain output in 1974 was 1.5 times greater than that in 1958 before the democratic reform. It has achieved self-sufficiency in grain for the first time in history. The previous backward farming method of tilling land with wooden plows and using oxen and donkeys to tread upon the fields has gradually been replaced by mechanized farming and irrigation and other facilities. As a result of the comprehensive development of scientific experiment, vast areas of Tibet which had never grown overwintering crops are now universally planted to winter wheat, and high-yield bumper harvests have been reaped. The far-flung pastoral area is dotted with droves of oxen and sheep, plump and robust. The total number of animals of the whole region in 1974 had increased 130 percent compared with 1958.

Modern industry which has been developed from scratch after the peaceful liberation of Tibet has developed at a faster rate in the past ten years. At present, the whole region has over 250 medium-sized and small enterprises for handling power generating, machine building, building materials, lumbering, light and textile industries, industrial chemicals, etc. In the past Tibet had to rely on the hinterland or on imports for even the supply of matches. At present, it has been able to make use of home-produced power, woolens, paper, cement, farm machinery and other industrial products for everyday use.

The highway network completed in 1965 with Lhasa as its center radiates in all directions. Over the Yarusanpo River, the Lhasa River, the Di-Chu River, the Urchu River, the Mekong River and other big rivers, one modern bridge after another has been erected. Branch highways stretch out to counties or prefectures. Now over 97 percent of the counties are accessible to automobiles.

The number of state-run stores, collective-owned supply and marketing cooperatives and commissioned agents in the whole region has risen to over 1,100. There is brisk business in the buying and selling of commodities.

With the development of industries and communications, a newly emerging working class with the Tibetan workers as the mainstay is constantly growing

in strength. It has become a leading force in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat of Tibet.

In old Tibet, educational and health undertakings were basically in a "blank" state. One million serfs were stripped completely of the right to study of culture and medical treatment. After the peaceful liberation of Tibet, following the democratic reform, the educational and health undertakings showed vigorous development. At present there are in the whole region over 4,330 schools of various kinds, with nearly 200,000 students in school. The number of medical and health organs has risen to over 660. In addition, over 600 health centers have also been set up in the rural communes, with over 6,000 barefoot doctors playing an active role in the prevention and treatment of disease. A mass effort for the extermination of pests and diseases has been universally launched in the whole region. Tibetan traditional medicine and pharmacology have also been brought back to life.

With the elevation of the people's living standards and the development of health undertakings, the Tibetan population has shown a rapid increase. According to statistics, in the 100 years and more before the democratic reform, the Tibetan population dropped by three-fifths. In the 15 years after the democratic reform, the population has shown a net increase of over 300,000.

Revolution is the locomotive of historical progress. Tibet's tremendous achievements in socialist construction in the past ten years are the results of its constant deepening of the socialist revolution. In old Tibet, under the evil feudal serf system, the three categories of manorial lords took by force all the land and most of the animals. The million serfs were looked upon as "tools that could talk," and the whole of Tibet was for long kept in a stagnant, poor and backward state. After the peaceful liberation of Tibet, following the democratic reform, the reactionary feudal serf system was overthrown and the million serfs liberated. In the past ten years, with Tibet carrying on the socialist revolution, the switch-over to people's commune has been realized over vast agricultural and pastoral areas. This fundamental change in the relations of production has greatly emancipated the productive forces, and there has been an unprecedented upsurge in the enthusiasm for socialism among the broad masses of emancipated serfs. This has opened up broad prospects for socialist construction in Tibet.

The Party committees at all levels in the Tibet Autonomous Region have consistently adhered to the Party's general line of "building socialism by going all out and aiming high, to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results," seriously implemented the general guideline of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" for the development of the national economy and resolutely put the emphasis on the rural and pastoral areas in their work. The agricultural area persisted in "all-round development with grain as the key link," while the pastoral area persists in "developing a diversified economy with emphasis on animal husbandry." Since 1972, up to 10,000 cadres of the whole region have gone to stay at selected spots in rural and pastoral areas to conduct investigations and studies every year. They stay at the forefront of

production and join the masses in studying Marxism and criticizing revisionism and the capitalist tendencies launching the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, and vigorously promoting farm capital construction to change production conditions in the rural and pastoral areas and reform the farming system. All walks of life vigorously aid and support agriculture and animal husbandry, thus bringing fundamental changes to the originally backward agriculture and animal husbandry of Tibet. This has laid down a reliable foundation for the development of industry and other undertakings.

In the course of building socialism, the million emancipated serfs of Tibet and the broad masses of cadres have fully carried forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. Following the example of Tach'ing and Tachai and cherishing strong revolutionary ambitions, they have surmounted all difficulties with revolutionary fortitude and won one new victory after another.

The achievements of Tibet in socialist construction in the past ten years are also the crystallization of the united combat of the people of various nationalities in Tibet and the outcome of the united effort of the broad masses of armymen and the people. Following its march into Tibet, the PLA carried forward our army's glorious tradition and built the Szechwan-Tibet and Tsinghai-Tibet Highways that span "the roof of the world." In the past ten years, the army has also successively completed a series of factories and farms, thus making major contributions to the building of socialism in Tibet.

- By Our Own Correspondent

* * *

REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT

County Party Secretary Carries Forward Revolutionary Spirit

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Oct. 7, 1975)

Li hsiu-cheng, secretary of the party committee of shengszu county off the coast of chekiang province, east china, has been warmly praised by the masses on the islands for his utter devotion in carrying forward the party's revolutionary spirit of hard struggle.

a veteran cadre who joined the revolution as early as 1945, 56-year-old li hsiu-cheng came to shengszu county 20 years ago with the chinese liberation army as it advanced southward. he was made deputy secretary of the county party committee in 1958 and became secretary in 1962. the trust of the party and the confidence of the people made him keenly aware of his heavy responsibility. "in changing the outlook of our islands, we must carry forward the revolutionary spirit we displayed during the years of revolutionary war and try to make as great a contribution to the revolution and people as possible," he says.

located in the northern part of the choushan islands on the east china sea, the county is made up of over a hundred small islands on which there are 14 people's communes embracing more than 50 brigades mainly engaged in fishing. the islanders live in scattered settlements, making it difficult for li hsiu-cheng to carry out his duties.

following chairman mao's teaching that "it is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour", li hsiu-cheng spends two-thirds of his time every year working side by side with the masses and in making investigations in the villages, fishing grounds, harbours and docks so as to do his work better. under his influence, the county and commune cadres are following his example. he often goes to the fishing command headquarters of the county to acquaint himself with the situation and give direct guidance to the work. during the hairtail fishing season last winter, he often worked alongside the fishermen and women, carrying fishing gear, ice and fish. he was always where the job was heavy and dirty, acting both as director and ordinary worker.

in the spring of 1974, together with the cadres of wulung people's commune and one of its brigade, the huangsha brigade, he led 22 motorised junks out into the sea against strong winds and high tide to open up new fishing grounds. the county's total catch last year was 55,100 tons, 85 percent more than in 1973.

Li hsiu-cheng not only pays great attention to the building up of the fishing villages and islands but is also greatly concerned about the well-being of the masses, and shares their problems and conditions.

In the winter of 1973, while visiting pihsia island to the east of the county where the fishing command headquarters are, he found that the mooring place, hemmed in between two hills and facing the open seas, was not a safe haven for the fishing boats when strong winds were blowing. taking along the cadres and technicians, he worked with them to measure the water levels, currents and topography. after discussions with old fishermen, dockers and grassroots cadres, a blueprint for building a breakwater was worked out. then, relying on the wisdom and strength of the masses, they built a 40-metre-long breakwater, making the mooring place a safe haven. "li hsiu-cheng's heart is linked with ours. he is full of consideration for us and is indeed a good cadre," the fishermen commented.

Li hsiu-cheng is also very strict with himself in his personal life. he often says: "we communist cadres, no matter how high our position, are servants of the people. we must always keep close contact with them." he shared the weal and woe of the masses in wartime and after liberation, though he became a cadre, still retains this fine virtue. people refer to him affectionately as a party secretary without airs. one day, as he was walking back to the countyseat from one of the fishing ground, his secretary phoned the driver to pick up li hsiu-cheng. when the driver met li hsiu-cheng en route, li said: "i don't need the car now. go and pick up those comrades on the dock who are weak and tired." last year, a block of new houses was built for the standing committee members and secretary and deputy secretary of the county party committee. but li hsiu-cheng said: "why should leading cadres live in new houses? let the workers with more children move in." and so the new houses were given to the workers with larger families. his simple way of life and his constant work as an ordinary labourer are qualities that have won him the heartfelt admiration and support of the masses.

Led by li hsiu-cheng, the cadres and masses have shown a revolutionary spirit of hard struggle to grasp revolution and promote production in socialist construction. this has brought tremendous changes to the remote islands of this county.

In pre-liberation days, the people lived in misery and the production level was very low. there were no hospitals, factories and schools on the 27 inhabited islands. apart from several brick houses occupied by local despots, the area was covered by dilapidated hovels thatched with straw. when fishermen were at sea, their lives were always at risk because their small boats could not resist the ocean winds and waves.

after liberation, the fishermen took the socialist road of collectivization. production has constantly increased and the people's living standards have steadily improved. all communes and production brigades under the county now have motorized junks and the fishermen have moved into new houses. the catches last year were more than seven times the 1959 figure. on each of the 27 islands the county has built a school, a shop, a clinic and a cooperative medical station, and there are 49 factories. these changes are in no small part due to the devoted leadership of secretary li hsiu-cheng who works and lives at one with the masses.

COOPERATIVE MEDICAL SERVICE

Relations between Big and Small Factories in China

(NCNA-English Harbin, Oct. 7, 1975)

big and small enterprises are developing close cooperation for common progress in socialist new china. big factories make special efforts to help small ones.

apart from fulfilling state production quotas, every big enterprise in northeast china's heilungkiang province has the task of helping one or several small factories in the same trade develop production.

since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966, heilungkiang province has built more than 1,000 small enterprises, including iron and steel mills, coal mines, chemical fertilizer plants and cement works. big enterprises in these fields supply equipment, train cadres and help guide production. these small factories, mostly built in county towns and rural areas, directly serve farm production.

the pinhsien county cement factory which has an annual capacity of 8,000 tons was set up with the help of the harbin cement works. this factory set up in a village draws on abundant limestone and clay resources in the surrounding area. the harbin cement works has provided it with equipment, helped train ordinary peasants as skilled workers, and in the past decade sent engineers and technicians to help. with its own accumulation funds and some state investment, this small factory this year added a new unit with a yearly output of 22,000 tons.

"our factory is expanding at a fairly fast pace," says sun ching-jung, chairman of the cement factory revolutionary

committee. "this is due in part to the hard work of our workers and in part to the help given by big enterprises. we were peasants who knew only how to use sickles and hoes. now we are workers who can operate modern machinery."

he noted that factories in the capitalist world are solely interested in making more money and are locked in cut-throat competition. whenever an economic crisis occurs, a large number of small and medium-sized factories fall into heavy debt or go bankrupt. big factories swallow up small ones so that the control of capital falls into the hands of fewer people, and this is the law guiding capitalist growth.

but things are entirely different in new china, he went on. factories, big or small, have the same goal of producing more material wealth for socialist construction, and the new socialist cooperation that is being fostered among them speeds the pace of socialist construction.

the pinhsien county cement factory received assistance from big factories, and in turn helped build a small commune-run cement workshop with an annual output of 1,000 tons. moreover, it volunteered to help the workshop train workers and technicians, manufacture and install machines and sent three skilled workers to guide production.

the two biggest cement works in the province, the harbin and mutanchiang cement works, have in the last two years helped build nearly 100 small cement factories, which now account for half the cement output of the whole province.

heilungkiang province has abundant coal resources. well over 100 small coal mines have been added by prefectures, counties and rural people's communes around big collieries in the past few years, and they are able to tap some coal seams with smaller deposits, which big collieries fail to work. with the help of big coal mining administrations, they have raised their level of mechanization and constantly increase production. they contribute their share to promoting the rapid progress of other small industries.

MACHINE BUILDING

Rapid Growth of Shanghai Machine-Building Industry

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 9, 1975)

shanghai, china's leading industrial base, has built up an almost all-inclusive machine-building industry since 1949 when china was liberated. it can now turn out not only ordinary machines but also an extensive range of large, high-grade and precision equipment.

the city's machine-building industry covers a dozen branches in the making of machine tools, instruments and meters, farm equipment, heavy machinery, motor vehicles, tractors, electrical equipment and appliances, light industry machinery and ships. it produces some 18,000 kinds of machines in more than 100 categories and provides complete plants for steel rolling, heavy forging and pressing, metallurgy, chemical fertilizer and power generation.

the machine-tool industry, for example, makes more than 26 kinds of digit-controlled machine tools, including lathes, boring, milling and drilling machines and slotting machines for non-circular gears. among the more than 100 kinds of large precision and automatic machine tools produced are china's first heavy-duty hobbing machine capable of cutting gears with a diameter of eight metres, a thread grinding machine for five-metre parts and a high-precision laser comparator.

shanghai is one of china's major shipbuilding bases which in the past few years has turned out a good number of ships of the 10,000-ton class every year. made entirely of chinese materials and fitted with domestically-produced engines, the "fengching" ocean-going freighter made its maiden voyage round the cape of good hope to the mediterranean last year. in the same year, another 10,000-ton class chinese-built ocean-going freighter, the "fengkuang", returned to shanghai after sailing 32,000 nautical miles on its maiden voyage to and from the mediterranean. this is the country's first ocean-going vessel of this class with its main engine fuelled by heavy oil. the successful voyage marks a new stage in the development of china's shipbuilding industry.

before liberation, shanghai was a typical colonial city. only repairs on imported machines could be done there or some small, simple machines made. the kiangnan shipyard, where the "fengching" freighter was built, was founded in 1865. however, in the 84 years before liberation. it could only turn out a few small ships of several hundred tons.

in order to rapidly eliminate the backwardness left over from the old society, the shanghai machine-building industry departments reorganized the old enterprises to meet the requirements of economic construction. at the same time, a number of large and medium-sized enterprises were built as the backbone of the machine-building industry, markedly increasing the capacity for making unit machines. since the great leap forward in 1958, shanghai has mobilized the masses and built a large number of small factories which produce spare parts, auxiliary machinery and tools for the big plants. this policy of "walking on two legs" has put shanghai's machine-building industry on a more solid basis. now, the city can produce more than 80 percent of the parts and machines needed for making complete sets of equipment.

an important means in developing shanghai's machine-building industry was to arouse the masses and their spirit of self-reliance in order to tap the latent potential of the enterprises. for the last few years, the shanghai machine-building workers have deepened the technical innovation movement and made well over 10,000 special machines to equip the industry. they also set up more than 300 mechanized, automatic or semi-automatic production lines and adopted such advanced technologies as electronics, fluidics, lasers and mechanical hands, thereby creating the favourable conditions for manufacturing up-to-date products.

shanghai workers have brought into full play their initiative and wisdom in the technical innovation movement. workers of the shanghai no. 3 machine tool plant made precision jig borers by using indigenous methods to replace shock-proof, dust-proof and constant-temperature retaining devices. on the basis of these innovations, the workers took further steps to transform the old equipment and technology and thus have turned the plant into a modern enterprise. at present, through self-reliance the industry was able to design and manufacture seven kinds of new-type machine tools such as semi-automatic precision grinding machines and optical profile grinding machines, some of which are now in serial production.

carrying out the party's principle of self-reliance and hard struggle, the workers transformed backward products patterned on foreign models to design and manufacture new ones to meet special chinese requirements. the first asynchronous motor patterned on a foreign model was made up of complex systems and lacked sufficient power. the workers twice redesigned the asynchronous motor, and produced one that was of greater power and one-third the original size.

the power equipment manufacturing industry followed the same road. at first, this post-liberation industry could produce only 6,000 kw power generating units. but by daring to think and daring to do, the shanghai

workers surmounted a host of difficulties until in 1958 they trial-produced their first 12,000 kw steam turbo-generator with inner water-cooled stator and rotor. summing up their experience, the workers made a 125,000 kw steam turbo-generator of this kind, a type which is up to advanced world standard.

the tractor and motor industries set up in shanghai after liberation have greatly supported socialist construction in the whole country. apart from various kinds of trucks, station wagons and sedans, 32-ton self-dumping tip lorries for mines are being produced. since 1960, the annual output of tractors has increased every year, with a more than 20 per cent increase for tractors of 35 h.p. and 40 h.p.

WHEAT CROSSBREEDING

Chinese Scientists Crossbreed Winter and Spring Wheat, Cultivate New Varieties

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1975)

some new early-ripening and high-yielding varieties of winter wheat and spring wheat have been evolved in china through hybridizing both types of wheat. the new varieties have been developed by the institute of genetics of the chinese academy of sciences in cooperation with a number of farm production units.

this method of hybridization can induce many mutations and breed new varieties which are better than either parent. the new wheat strains grow rapidly in early spring, bear big ears and more grains, ripen early and produce high yields.

this is favourable to the breeding of early-ripening spring wheat varieties and late-sown and early-ripening winter wheat varieties, both of which are urgently needed to raise the land utilization rate, increase multiple-crop index and quicken the tempo of chinese farm production. past efforts to develop these characteristics through the conventional method of crossbreeding two winter wheat varieties or two spring wheat varieties had presented many difficulties.

since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966, scientists and technical personnel of the institute of genetics have gone out to the rural areas to cultivate new wheat varieties experimentally

with the peasants, working with the hybrid progeny of "oujou", a spring wheat variety, and "peking no.8", a winter wheat variety, they bred a new high-yielding strain called "kotung no.81" which survived winter well, ripened early and was adapted to different soil and climatic conditions. in 1974, they obtained a per hectare yield upwards of six tons from eight out of the ten places designated for experimentation which had been planted with this new strain.

two late-sown and early-ripening winter wheat varieties (kotung no.58 and no.68), developed from among the hybrid progeny of a winter wheat variety "koyi no.12" and one of spring wheat "oujou", were also selected by the members of the institute. in further experiments they and the organizations concerned jointly bred three new spring wheat strains by crossbreeding winter and spring wheat. experiments in the last few years show that these are adapted to different areas and suitable for intercropping. they ripen early, produce high yields and increase the multiple-cropping index. these three varieties, known as "kochun no.14" and "hsieh tso no.1 and no.2", are now being grown in inner mongolia and hopei province.

OVERSEAS CHINESE

Chinese National Day Celebrated by Overseas Chinese All Over World

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1975)

overseas chinese throughout the world have held all kinds of activities to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

several thousand chinese residents in thailand met in bangkok on october 1 to mark the day. present at the celebrations were minister of public health prachoon ratanapian, representing thai prime minister kukrit pramoj, and foreign minister chatichai choonhavan. minister prachoon ratanapian read out a letter of congratulations from the prime minister. the letter expressed the desire for making joint efforts to keep the thai-china friendly relations ever closer and more consolidated.

in manila, a banquet and an evening party were attended by some 1,800 overseas chinese and filipinos on october 1. roman a. sytanco, adviser to the foreign ministry, was

present. the chinese national day was also observed in cebu, iloilo, zamboanga and other cities of the philippine archipelagoes.

over 400 overseas chinese residing in jamaica and chinese jamaicans held a meeting to mark the chinese national day. a chinese film was shown after the meeting.

in the netherlands, more than 1,900 chinese residents and foreign guests met in amsterdam on the evening of october 1. the joyous chinese nationals hailed the great achievements made in socialist revolution and socialist construction of the fatherland under the leadership of chairman mao.

many overseas chinese organizations and the canada-china friendship associations in ottawa, toronto, montreal, vancouver, victoria, edmonton, halifax and other cities of canada recently held celebrations to mark the chinese national day and chinese films were shown in some places.

over 1,000 overseas chinese residing in new york city held on september 28 a celebration meeting and a photo exhibition on the new achievements of the fatherland on various fronts. at the meeting, the play "the two sides of the strait are of a family" produced by the youth of china's taiwan province won the admiration of the audience. when the singers sang the famous song "people of taiwan, our own brothers" with profound sentiments the hall burst into thunderous applause. the overseas chinese community in san francisco and washington also celebrated the chinese national day.

BAIRAM FESTIVAL

Bairam Festival Observed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1975)

chinese and foreign moslems held services and exchanged greetings at the tungszu mosque here today to mark the annual bairam festival.

among those attending the services were ambassadors or charges d'affaires ad interim of pakistan, algeria, iraq, syria, malaysia, kuwait, iran, afghanistan, turkey, mauritius, the people's democratic republic of yemen, mali, guinea and the sudan as well as diplomatic envoys, embassy officials, experts and students from egypt, the yemen arab republic, palestine, senegal, morocco, tanzania, somalia and mauritania.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Government Shipping Delegation Leaves Peking for Algeria

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1975)

a chinese government shipping delegation led by tung hua-min, deputy director of the water transportation bureau of the ministry of communications, left here by air today for algeria to discuss matters concerning the shipping agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the democratic people's republic of algeria.

CHINA AND BANGLADESH

Jen-min Jih-pao Greets Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and the People's Republic of Bangladesh

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1975)

the "people's daily" devotes its editorial today to greeting the establishment of diplomatic relations between the people's republic of china and the people's republic of bangladesh. the editorial reads:

the chinese government and the government of the people's republic of bangladesh have, after friendly negotiations, decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level, on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and equality and mutual benefit. the decision reflects the common desire of the two peoples and is in accord with their common interests. we are pleased with the decision and extend our warm congratulations.

the people of bangladesh are industrious and courageous. they have waged an arduous struggle to defend state sovereignty and national independence and to oppose aggression, penetration, exploitation and plunder by expansionism and big-power hegemonism. changes took place in the bangladesh political situation on august 15, 1975. the new government of bangladesh proclaimed a

policy of non-alignment, maintenance of friendly relations with islamic countries and non-aligned nations, support for the arab countries' struggle against zionism, respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of other countries, and opposition to outside interference in the internal affairs of bangladesh. recently the governments of bangladesh and pakistan have, after friendly negotiations, decided that diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level will be established between the two countries. we welcome the decision and we are convinced that the existence of a bangladesh which firmly defends state sovereignty and national independence and pursues a genuinely non-aligned policy will surely be conducive to safeguarding peace and security in the south asian subcontinent and in asia.

the chinese government and the chinese people have always held that all nations, big or small, should be equal, and that the five principles of peaceful co-existence should be the principles governing relations between nations. we are firmly opposed to the hegemonism pushed by the superpowers in international affairs and their interference in the internal affairs of others, firmly opposed to a big nation bullying the small and a strong nation bullying the weak. the chinese people firmly support the policy of neutrality and non-alignment pursued by the bangladesh government, firmly support the bangladesh people's struggle for defending national independence and state sovereignty, and firmly support the peoples of south asia in their struggle against hegemonism and expansionism. we hope that the countries of south asia will be able to further shake off outside interference, and live together in peace and friendship on the basis of equality and mutual respect for sovereignty.

at present, the international situation continues to develop in a direction favourable to the people of all nations. the third world, full of vitality and as the main force of the anti-colonialist, anti-imperialist and anti-hegemonist struggle, is pounding vigorously at the old world order. the people of asia have been winning victory after victory in their struggle against superpower interference and control and against the attempt of any country to seek hegemony in asia. the struggle of the peoples of south asia against expansionism and hegemonism has made new progress. the historical tide that countries want independence, nations want liberation and people want revolution is surging ahead irresistibly. however desperately they may try, the superpowers cannot escape their historical fate of inevitable defeat. the future of the world will be bright.

there exists a traditional friendship between the peoples of china and bangladesh. the chinese people have always cherished a friendly feeling towards the people of bangladesh. the formal establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries opens up bright

prospects for the development of their friendly relations. we are convinced that, with the joint endeavours of the governments and peoples of the two countries, the friendly relations between china and bangladesh founded on the five principles of peaceful co-existence will surely develop further.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets British Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1975)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, this evening met and had a friendly conversation with lord peter carrington, leader of the conservative peers of britain, and sir eric drake, chairman of the british petroleum co. (b.p.).

present on the occasion were hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and liang shan-yuan, deputy director of the department of west european affairs of the foreign ministry.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Ho Ying Meets British Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1975)

ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, today met and had a friendly conversation with lord peter carrington, leader of the conservative peers of britain, and sir eric drake, chairman of the british petroleum co. (b.p.).

present on the occasion were hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and liang shang-yuan, deputy director of the department of west european affairs of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Higher Education Delegation Leaves Peking on Visit to Canada, Britain and France

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1975)

a ten-member chinese higher education delegation led by huang hsin-pai, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of peking university, with hu shou-hsin and cheng ying-nien as deputy leaders left here today on a visit to canada, britain and france.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chou hung-pao and li chi, leading members of the ministry of education.

present were canadian ambassador to china c. john small and diplomatic officials of the british and french embassies here.

Canadian Professors Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1975)

canadian professors mark nickerson and robert kinch of mcgill university left peking today for other parts of china to continue their lectures and tour of china before leaving for home.

the canadian professors arrived in peking on september 28 to attend dr. bethune medical forum at the invitation of peking medical college.

the canadian guests visited peking medical college and urban and rural medical establishments, gave academic reports and had discussions with medical personnel in peking.

while in peking, the canadian guests joined the people in the chinese capital in the national day celebrations. they were feted by hsu yun-pei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Friends Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1975)

chilean friends guillermo del pedregal and his wife left peking for home by air yesterday at the end of their friendly visit to china.

they were seen off at the airport by lin ping, director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and chang wen-pu, council member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

while in china, the chilean friends visited shanghai, nanking, soochow, yangchow, sian, yenan and peking and took part in china's national day celebrations.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chinese Wu Shu Delegation Gives Premiere in Egypt

(NCNA-English Cairo, Oct. 6, 1975)

the chinese wu shu (traditional chinese boxing and sword play) delegation gave its premiere in the gezira sports club here this evening to the warm welcome of about 2,000 spectators.

shafik esmat, governor of bani suef and president of the egyptian karate federation, mohamed ezzat, secretary general of cairo governorate, nader sherif, secretary general of the egyptian karate federation, and diplomatic envoys of various countries here saw the performances.

chinese ambassador to egypt chang tung was also present.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Ting Hsueh-sung Meets Mme. Helene Marchisio

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1975)

ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and had a friendly conversation with mme. helene marchisio, member of the national secretariat of the france-china friendship society, here this afternoon.

the french friend arrived here on october 5 at the head of the delegation of the france-china friendship society.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Italian Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1975)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien met and had a friendly talk this afternoon with the delegation of the general confederation of italian industry led by avv. giovanni agnelli, chairman of the general confederation.

italian ambassador to china marco francisci di baschi attended the meeting.

present were wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of departments concerned, including chi tsung-hua, peng chin-po and li yung-ting.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Hakone Japan-China Friends Association Established in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 7, 1975)

the hakone japan-china friends association was officially established at a meeting in hakone region, kanagawa prefecture, japan yesterday.

personalities of various strata attended the meeting. among them were: kenzo kono, president of the house of councillors; seiichi tagawa, member of the house of

representatives; ichiro tokoro, chairman of the kanagawa prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox); yoriko miura, standing manager of the central headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox); and ichiro nakai, mayor of odawara city.

nobuo ishimura was elected chairman of the association.

in his address president kenzo kono stressed that japan and china should deepen their mutual under-standing and be friends from generation to generation.

seiichi tagawa said that the joint statement issued by former prime minister kakuei tanaka and the chinese government is a constitution guiding japan-china relations. it was ratified by both the house of councillors and the house of representatives of japan. the future development of the relations between the two countries can never go against the japan-china joint statement. he said that the seventh article of the statement stipulates that neither of the two countries should seek hegemony in the asia-pacific region and each country is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony. this is only natural. the content of the anti-hegemony clause should in no way constitute a problem.

a cocktail party was held yesterday afternoon to celebrate the inauguration of the association. speaking at the party, president nobuo ishimura of the association said, "the restoration of diplomatic relations between japan and china three years ago in line with the japan-china joint statement and the three principles on the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations has knitted the durable bonds of japan-china friendship. no country and no person can stem this trend."

he concluded by saying, "we will join hands closely to honour and promote the spirit of the japan-china joint statement and make concerted efforts towards an early conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty."

Early Conclusion of Japan-China Amicable Pact Urged in Hyogo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 9, 1975)

a resolution adopted yesterday by the hyogo prefectural assembly, japan, strongly demands that the japanese government conclude with china as early as possible the japan-china peace and friendship treaty in the light of the japan-china joint statement.

"in the three years since normalization of the japan-china diplomatic relations," the resolution notes,

"four specific agreements on trade, air transport, fisheries and maritime transport as put forth by the japan-china joint statement have been signed. exchanges in the political, economic, cultural, sports and other fields have also made progress and will be further expanded. and a campaign for good neighbourhood and friendship between japan and china has swept the country. we are extremely happy to see all these."

"what is regrettable" the resolution adds, "is that the japan-china treaty of peace and friendship advanced in the japan-china joint statement is not yet concluded. to strengthen the peace and friendship relations between japan and china from generation to generation, the people in hyogo prefecture, like the people elsewhere in japan, all hope that the peace and friendship treaty will be concluded soon."

the resolution says in conclusion, "we, therefore, earnestly hope the government will make utmost efforts for the early conclusion of the treaty in the spirit of the japan-china joint statement."

Peking Arts Troupe Continues Visit in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 9, 1975)

the peking arts troupe of china toured and gave performances in nara, otsu, kanazawa and toyama cities from october 3 to 7 to the warm welcome of the japanese people and friends of various circles.

among the audience were the governor of ishikawa prefecture, the mayor of toyama city, the chairman of the dietmen's league for japan-china friendship in toyama prefecture, the mayor of nara city, the deputy governor of nara prefecture, the mayor of otsu city, leading members of the japan-china friendship associations (orthodox) of the above prefectures and cities, representatives of the japanese democratic music association, as well as local personalities.

a young worker in otsu city said: "after watching the performance of the chinese friends i felt like i have seen with my own eyes the advancing china. this filled my heart with joy." he added: "the dance, japanese fishermen, presented by the chinese dancers is full of friendly sentiments towards the japanese people. the japanese working class will join hands with the chinese people to build a lasting friendship and safeguard peace in asia and the world." kitazaki, a woman social-activist of kanazawa city, said: "the peoples of japan and china will remain friends from generation to generation. the friendly relations between the two countries must develop in line

with the principles of the japan-china joint statement and there must be no retreat." yoshio nomura, chairman of the toyama prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), said: "the people of toyama prefecture will work unremittingly for the early conclusion of the japan-china treaty of peace and friendship."

professor jiro ando of kanazawa university said, "chinese literary and art workers always go among the workers, peasants and soldiers and participate in labour and struggle. that is why they can truly reflect the movement, struggle, life and sentiment of the chinese workers, peasants and soldiers."

in kanazawa, the chinese artists had a get-together with friends of local musical circles, and enjoyed a presentation of folk songs and dances depicting the work and life of japanese peasants.

on october 6, a banquet was given in honour of the visiting troupe by public figures of ishikawa prefecture and kanazawa city. hosts and guests expressed the wish for the further strengthening of the friendship between the two peoples and development of the friendly ties between the two countries.

CHINA AND KOREA

CPC Central Committee Greets Founding Anniversary of Workers' Party of Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1975)

the central committee of the communist party of china today sent a message to the central committee of the workers' party of korea, most warmly greeting its 30th founding anniversary. the message reads:

the central committee of the workers' party of korea:

on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the workers' party of korea, the central committee of the communist party of china extends most cordial and fraternal warm congratulations to the glorious workers' party of korea and the heroic korean people.

the workers' party of korea founded and led personally by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, is the vanguard of the korean working class and the staunchest representative and defender of the interests of

the korean people. in the past 30 years, it has integrated the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of the korean revolution, formulated a correct revolutionary line and traversed a brilliant course of struggle.

the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea under the leadership of the workers' party of korea ushered in a new epoch in korean history. korea defeated the u.s. imperialist aggression and won a great victory in its fatherland liberation war, setting a brilliant example for the world people in their revolutionary struggle against imperialism.

the workers' party of korea has led the korean people in upholding the dictatorship of the proletariat, firmly following the socialist road, relying on their own efforts, working hard, striding forward at the chollima speed and winning splendid victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction. today, the democratic people's republic of korea has risen in the east of asia with a completely new look. it opposes imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, strengthens unity with the world people, the third world peoples in particular, and plays a growing role in international affairs.

the workers' party of korea has worked tirelessly for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. the communist party of china and the chinese people have all along given resolute support to the workers' party of korea and the korean people in their just struggle against the u.s. imperialists' occupation of south korea and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. we firmly believe that the korean people under the wise leadership of comrade kim il sung and the workers' party of korea will surely surmount interference by any outside force and achieve the reunification of the fatherland.

the parties and peoples of china and korea have forged with blood a profound militant friendship in the protracted revolutionary struggle. we are very happy that the militant friendship and revolutionary unity based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism will surely be consolidated and develop daily. the communist party of china and the chinese people will always unite with the workers' party of korea and the korean people and fight together to the very end for the common cause of proletarian revolution.

we heartily wish the korean people led by comrade kim il sung and the workers' party of korea new and still greater successes in their future revolutionary struggle.

long live the glorious workers' party of korea excl.

long live the militant friendship between the parties and peoples of china and korea excl.

long live invincible marxism-leninism excl.

central committee of the
communist party of china

peking, october 9, 1975

Resplendent Course of Struggle -- Editorial of
Jen-min Jih-pao

(NCNA-English Peking, oct. 10, 1975)

the "people's daily" today warmly greets the 30th anniversary of the founding of the workers' party of korea in an editorial entitled "a resplendent course of struggle". the editorial reads:

today is the 30th anniversary of the founding of the workers' party of korea. on this brilliant day, we wish to extend to the glorious workers' party of korea and the heroic korean people our warmest congratulations and highest respect.

the workers' party of korea is founded and led personally by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people. it is the vanguard of the korean working class, the organizer and leader guiding the korean people victory of the revolution. in the days of japanese imperialist rule, the korean communists led the korean people in a courageous armed struggle against japan, preparing ideologically and organizationally for the building of the party. on october 10, 1945, the communists headed by comrade kim il sung founded the workers' party of korea after strenuous efforts. this is an epoch-making event in the history of korea. it marks a new stage in the korean revolution. in the past 30 years, the workers' party of korea integrated the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of the korean revolution, and led the korean people in an arduous revolutionary struggle, winning one victory after another.

under the leadership of the workers' party of korea, the korean people persisted in the anti-imperialist revolution and, after defeating japanese imperialism, founded the democratic people's republic of korea, ushering in a new epoch in the history of korea. shortly after the founding of the republic, the workers' party of korea led the korean people in carrying out the great fatherland liberation war, defeating the u.s. imperialist armed aggression, safeguarding the independence and security of the fatherland, and defending the fruits of victory of the people's revolution, thus setting a brilliant example for the world people's cause of anti-imperialist revolution.

following the armistice, the workers' party of korea has led the korean people in thoroughly implementing comrade kim il sung's revolutionary line, upholding the dictatorship of the proletariat, adhering to the road of socialism, relying on their own effort, working hard, launching the seething chollima movement and scoring great successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction. at present, the korean people, responding to the militant call of the tenth plenary session of the fifth w.p.k. central committee and holding aloft the banner of the three great revolutions, ideological, technological and cultural, have brought about a new upsurge in socialist construction with high morale and militant spirit. particularly encouraging is that the korean people have, on the eve of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the workers' party of korea, accomplished ahead of schedule the grandiose targets of the six-year national economic plan set by the fifth congress of the workers' party. this is another great victory scored by the korean people. the chinese people wholeheartedly rejoice as their own at the achievements of the fraternal korean people.

the workers' party of korea and the korean people adhere to the marxist-leninist line, hold high the banner of proletarian internationalism, oppose imperialism and modern revisionism, actively support the anti-colonialist, anti-imperialist and anti-hegemonist struggles of the people of all countries, vigorously strengthen the militant solidarity with the people of all countries, the third world countries and people in particular, and have constantly made new contributions to the revolutionary cause of the world people. today, the democratic people's republic of korea, as a prosperous and strong socialist country, stands firm in the east of the world. its role in international affairs is growing, its international prestige daily rising. the chinese people immensely admire the heroic struggle carried out by the workers' party of korea and the korean people, and are very proud to have such staunch comrades-in-arms.

the workers' party of korea is the great standard-bearer leading the korean people in the fight to bring about reunification of the fatherland. president kim il sung pointed out, "the greatest national task facing our party and the government of the republic is to achieve independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland."

over the past years, the workers' party of korea and the democratic people's republic of korea have put forward a series of correct principles and reasonable propositions for the reunification of the fatherland. the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and the five-point programme of preventing national split and reunifying the country put forward by president kim il sung have clearly shown the correct way to reunification of korea, and are firmly backed by the entire korean people and broadly supported by the peoples of the world. however, abetted and backed by the u.s. imperialists, the ruling clique in south korea frantically pursues a policy of splitting the nation, intensifies the fascist suppression of the south korean people and incessantly aggravates the tension on the korean peninsula in a vain attempt to perpetuate the division of korea. the criminal acts of the pak jung hi clique have met with strong opposition from all the korean people and condemnation from world opinion.

the communist party, the government and the people of china resolutely support the solemn stand of the workers' party of korea and the government of the democratic people's republic of korea on the reunification of the fatherland, and firmly support the just struggle of the south korean people. the korean question should be resolved by the korean people themselves without any outside interference. the so-called "u.n. forces command" must be dissolved and the u.s. troops withdrawn from south korea. we are convinced that the korean people's cause of reunifying the fatherland will be victorious and their three-thousand-li beautiful land will be reunified.

the parties of china and korea are fraternal marxist-leninist parties and the chinese and korean peoples are close comrades-in-arms fighting shoulder to shoulder and sharing weal and woe. the revolutionary unity between the parties and peoples of china and korea is founded and fostered personally by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung and the korean people's great leader president kim il sung; based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, it is long-tested and indestructible. the visit of the korean party and government delegation personally led by president kim il sung to china last spring gave the chinese people tremendous encouragement and made an important contribution to the development of the traditional friendship and militant unity between the parties and peoples of china and korea. on the eve of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the workers' party of korea, a delegation of the communist party of china led by comrade chang chun-chiao visited korea, further reinforcing the revolutionary friendship between the parties and peoples of china and korea. from the bottom of our hearts we wish the great friendship between the parties and peoples of china and korea evergreen.

Chinese Government Delegation Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1975)

the government delegation of the people's republic of china led by yeh fei, minister of communications, returned here by train this morning after a successful friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

it was greeted at the railway station by fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, yu mei and peng teh-ching, vice-ministers of communications, and leading members of departments concerned.

present was also li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the korean embassy here.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwait and Chinese Handball Players Play Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1975)

the visiting kuwait men's handball team played a friendly match with the peking men's handball team in the capital indoor stadium here this evening. more than 18,000 spectators watched. the match, which ended 33:23 in favour of the host team.

watching the match were leading members of the all-china sports federation and other organizations concerned, including li ching-chuan, mou tso-yun and chang ming-tseng, leader of the kuwait handball team fareed meshari al-ajeel and kuwait ambassador to china m.a.a. abuelhassan and his wife.

CHINA AND LAOS

Head of Chinese Pavilion at Lao "That Luang" Festival International Fair Leaves Peking for Vientiane

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1975)

liu hsi-yen, head of the chinese pavilion at the 1975 lao "that luang" festival international fair, left here for vientiane by air today.

MALAYSIA

Malaysian Paper Calls for Vigilance Against Soviet Infiltration

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1975)

the malaysian paper, "sing ping yit pao", in an editorial on october 3 called upon the countries and peoples in southeast asia to heighten their vigilance against soviet infiltration, according to a kuala lumpur report.

entitled "southeast asian nations do not want outside intervention", the editorial said that "it will be an extraordinary blunder if the southeast asian peoples do not heighten their vigilance, considering that there is security under heaven and nothing to bother about after the conclusion of the indochina war." it said, "it is noteworthy that the soviet union has more and more obviously turned its interest towards southeast asia, the indochinese countries in particular, in an attempt to fill the vacuum left behind by the united states."

"the penetration of soviet influence into southeast asia has aroused grave concern among the countries in this region. all these countries have tried every means to resist soviet influence so as to save southeast asia from getting involved in the political manoeuvres of the superpowers," said the editorial. "acting otherwise is tantamount to letting the wolf in through the back door while repelling the tiger through the front gate."

"the move of southeast asia for neutrality and self-reliance does not concern the soviet union. why should it entangle southeast asia and persistently advocate an asian collective security system?" the editorial queried. "the soviet union should put an early end to its ill-intention, otherwise it will meet with still bigger resistance by the southeast asian people," it said.

"we urge all southeast nations, irrespective of their social systems, to unite and cooperate for common interests, and realize neutralization so as to smash hegemonic political intrigues," the editorial concluded.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Guests Met and Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1975)

liu yang-chiao, leading member of the department of philosophy and social sciences under the chinese academy of sciences, today met and feted romanian archaeological workers a.v. radulescu, cristian m. vladescu and mariana m. beldie. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were wang yeh-chiu, director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data, and hsia nai, director of the institute of archaeology.

Delegation of Supreme Political Council of Romanian Armed Forces Leaves Kweilin for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Kweilin, Oct. 7, 1975)

the delegation of the supreme political council of the armed forces of the romanian socialist republic led by major general gheorghe gomoiu, vice-minister of national defence and secretary of the supreme political council of the armed forces, left here for shanghai by special plane this afternoon. the delegation is being accompanied by wang ti-kang, secretary general of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were liu chung-kuei, political commissar of the p.l.a. kwangsi regional command, and leading members of the p.l.a. kweilin sub-command, the kweilin city revolutionary committee and local organizations concerned.

the delegation arrived in kweilin from kwangchow by special plane on october 5 in the company of wang ti-kang and yu hou-teh, director of the political department of the p.l.a. kwangchow units. in the evening, major general gheorghe gomoiu and the members of the delegation were honoured at a banquet given by liu chung-kuei. wang ti-kang was present on the occasion. liu chung-kuei and gheorghe gomoiu proposed toasts at the banquet which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

the delegation also visited scenic spots in kweilin.

Comrade Chang Chun-chiao Meets Delegation of Supreme Political Council of Romanian Armed Forces

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1975)

chang chun-chiao, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, vice-premier of the state council and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the delegation of the supreme political council of the romanian armed forces led by major general gheorghe gomoiu, vice-minister of national defence and secretary of the supreme political council of the romanian armed forces.

present on the occasion was romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu.

on hand were liang pi-yeh, deputy director, and wang ti-kang, secretary-general, of the p.l.a. general political department, and hsi chao-ming and chu kai-yin, leading members of departments concerned.

Comrade Chen Yung-kuei Meets Romanian Party Workers' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1975)

chen yung-kuei, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the romanian party workers' delegation led by iosif banc, alternate member of the executive political committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party, member of the secretariat of the r.c.p. central committee and chairman of the central council of workers' control of economic and social activity.

present on the occasion was ion dorobantu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy in peking.

also present were chien cheng-ying, member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of water conservancy and power, chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, tu hsing-yuan, vice-minister of water conservancy and power, liu shao-wen, secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee, and liu ke-ming, hsing chu-fang, chin chao-yeh, li wei-chih and li po-ning, leading members of departments concerned.

after the meeting, comrade chen yung-kuei gave a dinner in honour of the romanian comrades.

Delegation of Romania-China Friendship Association Visits Shantung and Nanking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1975)

the delegation of the romania-china friendship association led by pavel stefan, member of the central committee of the communist party of romania and vice-president of the romania-china friendship association, visited shantung province and nanking city in the past few days.

the delegation arrived in tsinan, capital of shantung province, from peking on october 5 in the company of wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. while in shantung, they visited the shengli oilfield, the tsinan motor vehicle plant and scenic spots. they received a warm welcome wherever they went.

the shantung provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the delegation. su yi-jan, deputy secretary of the shantung provincial committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the shantung provincial revolutionary committee, and pavel stefan spoke at the banquet. they warmly praised the constant consolidation and development of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two parties and two peoples of china and romania.

upon its arrival in nanking yesterday, the delegation was greeted at the railway station by yang kuang-li, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, wang chao-chuan, vice-chairman of the nanking city revolutionary committee, as well as leading members of departments concerned. the distinguished romanian guests were honoured at a banquet given by yang kuang-li and attended a children's theatrical performance yesterday evening. they visited a rolling stock plant and saw a shooting exhibition by militiamen and children of the plant yesterday morning. they also toured the yangtze river bridge and the hsuanwu lake.

Romanian Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Visiting Delegation of Supreme Political Council of Romanian Armed Forces

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1975)

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the visit of the delegation of the supreme political council of the romanian armed forces led by major general gheorghe gomoiu, vice-minister of national defence and secretary of the supreme political council of the romanian armed forces.

among the guests at the banquet were liang pi-yeh and huang yu-kun, deputy directors of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, lu jen-tsan and kao chen-chia, deputy political commissar and deputy commander of the p.l.a. naval force, and wang ti-kang, secretary-general of the p.l.a. general political department.

at the banquet which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship, gomoiu and liang pi-yeh toasted the daily consolidation and development of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two peoples and two armies of china and romania.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao on Gromyko's Speech at 30th UN General Assembly Session

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1975)

the "people's daily" today carries an article by its commentator on soviet foreign minister gromyko's speech at the current session of the u.n. general assembly. entitled "at their wit's end", the article reads:

the soviet revisionists habitually assert themselves on the question of disarmament at every u.n. general assembly session. naturally they acted in the same way at the current session. soviet foreign minister gromyko devoted several thousand words, or nearly one-third of his speech, to "disarmament". but this big fuss, like those in the past, is full of platitudes with a sprinkling of new expressions even which are unpresentable. people have long been tired of the worn-out themes voiced by the soviet revisionists -- "a 10 per cent reduction of the military budgets of the five permanent members of the security council" and the "holding (of) a world disarmament conference". one of the two so-called new proposals, "complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests", put forward by them this year is old ware with a new label, and the other, "prohibition of the manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction", is meant for bewildering and frightening people. the brazen advertising of such shoddy wares fully shows that the soviet revisionists are at the end of their rope.

the "new proposal" on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests is nothing new but rotten stuff, at least 10 years old, handed down from the khrushchov period. for years, the soviet union has

on countless occasions dished up inside and outside the united nations similar proposals or draft resolutions. this time, the soviet revisionists put the label of "new proposal" on the old stuff of complete prohibition of nuclear weapons tests and presented it as something miraculous. complete prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, they maintain, would help "delivering mankind from the danger of war" and help "curbing the race in" manufacturing "nuclear weapons", and is the "final step along this road". in a word, it is a panacea. it seems as if a step made in this direction could stop the superpowers' nuclear arms race once and for all and greatly reduce the danger of a nuclear war. this is a sheer lie of goebbels' style.

complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons is the only way to eliminate nuclear threat and prevent a nuclear war. as a first step towards that objective, all nuclear countries, particularly the two nuclear superpowers, must undertake the obligation that they will not be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time and in any circumstances, and in particular will not use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear countries and nuclear-free zones. but the "new proposal" for the "complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests" put forward by the soviet union does not forbid the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, to continue to produce, improve, stockpile and use nuclear weapons. in other words, it has not touched an iota of their policies of nuclear arms race, nuclear monopoly and nuclear blackmail. the soviet revisionists certainly have an ax to grind when they boasted that their proposal for the "complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests" is key to the elimination of nuclear threat and curbing of nuclear arms race.

as is well known, the nuclear weapons in the hands of the soviet revisionist social-imperialists mean everything to them. their colossal nuclear arsenal should under no circumstances be touched while the possession or development of nuclear weapons by other countries is absolutely impermissible. it was for the purpose of maintaining nuclear monopoly that the soviet revisionists rigged up a partial nuclear test ban treaty with the other superpower twelve years ago. and it is for this same purpose that they dished up the treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests today. the difference, however, lies in the fact that the partial test ban treaty was trotted out after it had wantonly carried out nuclear tests in the atmosphere whereas today the proposed new treaty follows twelve years of its unbridled underground nuclear tests of various yields. once it has conducted enough tests it would dish up a treaty outlawing all nuclear tests by other countries in an attempt to bind other nuclear and non-nuclear countries hand and foot in their development of nuclear weapons to resist nuclear menace. at the same time, the soviet revisionists have left for themselves

enough leeway for continued nuclear tests by stipulating in the new treaty that nuclear powers have the right to go in for "underground nuclear explosions" for what they call "peaceful uses". with that provision, the soviet revisionists can carry on their "underground test explosions" as before because nobody would know their purposes. to put it bluntly, their "new proposal" for complete nuclear test ban is another out-and-out fraud.

as to the so-called proposal "banning of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction" put forward by the soviet revisionists, it is all the more an international laughing stock. the soviet revisionists sanctimoniously allege that prohibition of the manufacture of new types of weapons more dangerous than nuclear weapons is a matter of "great importance and urgency". however, they cannot explain clearly what they want to ban. "a concrete discussion of this question" is needed, they stated. in this the soviet revisionists have made a mockery of themselves, instead of fooling others. in a vain attempt to overawe the people, the soviet revisionists sensationally assert that the nuclear weapons possessed by them and the other superpower are capable of destroying the whole world. then, one would like to ask the soviet revisionist gentlemen: according to your hypocritical lies, could it be for preventing destruction of the earth for the second and third time that you have been clinging firmly to these "weapons of destruction", refusing to have them destroyed, while advocating prohibition of the production of new types of weapons said to be even more formidable than nuclear ones? it is known to all that in face of the grave nuclear threat brought about by the rabid nuclear arms expansion of the two superpowers, the peoples of the world are pressing for the realization of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. the soviet revisionists, however, turned away from this urgent question with a vital bearing on the security of all countries and dwelt on other things. existing nuclear weapons are not to be prohibited and destroyed while new weapons that may appear in the future are to be prohibited. what is this if not a deliberate attempt to divert attention?

people will not forget historical experience. the former league of nations was intent on carrying on the disarmament conference; the result was the outbreak of the second world war. a series of resolutions on disarmament adopted by the united nations after the war have not prevented the superpowers from intensifying their arms expansion. it is clear to all that not a single sentence about disarmament uttered by the soviet revisionists is not worthless, empty talk, and not a single proposal they dished up is not a sinister fraud. it is under this very disarmament smokescreen that the soviet revisionists have speedily expanded their armaments, particularly nuclear armaments, gradually catching up with and in certain respects surpassing

those of the other superpower. the soviet revisionists are now singing loudly of "detente" and "disarmament". this song of a siren is meant for covering up their arms expansion on a larger scale and camouflaging the superpowers' strides towards a new world war; it is meant for lulling the vigilance of the people and making them relax their defence preparedness.

Social Vices Rife in USSR -- Result of Capitalist Restoration

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1975)

social vices inherent in the capitalist society are rife in the soviet union today.

widespread graft and embezzlement have become very pronounced in the life of that country. occasional complaints in the soviet press show that "numerous leading officials and responsible cadres of party organizations" from the central committee down to the grass-roots units, in cities and rural areas, and in government organs and schools, "have made easy money at the expense of the people". some of them "have personally directed gangs specialized in graft and embezzlement" and not a few of them have thus become "millionaires" in a short period of time.

for instance, a member of the central committee of the soviet revisionist party managed to embezzle as much as half a million rubles -- the equivalent of over 400 workers' average yearly earnings -- and built for himself a magnificent house.

in georgia, the chairman and vice-chairman of the central cooperative of the republic banded together with many other leading officials and embarked on activities as big-time embezzlers.

criminal activities of a similar nature were frequently reported in the russian federative republic and other republics.

following the example set by the bureaucrat-monopoly capitalists and under their protection, many of those entrusted with the management of factories, collective farms or stores lost no opportunity to help themselves to public funds and property.

booming black markets and free markets where speculators and profiteers enjoy their heyday present another

feature of soviet life today. american cigarettes, chewing gum and pants and even foreign currencies and narcotics are quite common at moscow's black markets. means of production such as machine tools, cranes, generators and even locomotives are also put on sale in the free markets. swarms of speculators who are out to get rich quick have found fertile soil on the soviet land.

the chief of an administration in azerbaijan, in league with some of the managerial staff of enterprises under it, was found to be engaged in black-marketeering in a big way. he dealt in the trade of gold coins and jewelery and in money exchange involving chiefly u.s. dollars and british pounds in moscow and lvov. the gold and jewels later found in his home weighed as much as 32 kilogrammes. the speculative profit he amassed amounted to 280,000 rubles.

education and culture are no exception to this social plague. scandals have multiplied as the gaps between the various social castes widened and class differentiation become more marked. even institutions of higher learning are afflicted by vices such as abuse of administrative authority, bribery and extortion. university degrees are taken as a shortcut to fame and fortune and people do not scruple to resort to plagiarism, buying of degrees or diplomas or lying as to one's professional experience and seniority. there are underground factories turning out forged diplomas and enterprises which set up nominal spare-time schools or even colleges that do not teach but confer diplomas. the "literary gazette" disclosed in its 23rd issue last year that a certain gorbatenko managed to obtain the degree of doctor of economics of the yakut state university by lying and bribery. he then turned the university's scholarship committee over which he presided into a "factory producing fake scholars and pseudo-doctors of sciences."

widespread prostitution is another perceptible sign of the demoralization of soviet society. a western journal quoted in june last year an official of the soviet ministry of the interior as remarking that once some 16,000 prostitutes had registered themselves in leningrad. venereal diseases have spread far and wide as streetwalkers increased in number.

with the revisionists in control over the past 20 years, divorce has become an increasingly serious problem in the soviet union and family relations have become very abnormal. the journal "voprosy ekonomiki", no. 4, 1974, disclosed that the rate of divorce in the country jumped from three per cent in 1950 to over 30 per cent in 1972. 60 per cent of the divorced couples had been married for less than five years and 21 per cent, for less than a year. the soviet union has become a nation with the highest rate of divorce in the world.

the spread of venereal diseases and combating drug addiction. this is merely a deceptive trick of thief crying "stop thief" on the part of brezhnev and company. petty thievies are punished while arch brigands honoured with high official titles. as is known to all, the soviet revisionist renegade clique is a gang of arch brigands who have usurped the state power and its huge bureaucratic structure is the nerve centre of all criminals. if the clique continues its reactionary rule, its campaigns against "theft", "alcoholism", "drug addiction" and "prostitution", will only make these social evils more rampant in the soviet union.

Hung-ch'i Article: "Economic Root Cause of Soviet Revisionists' Quest for World Hegemony"

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1975)

the latest issue of "red flag", organ of the central committee of the communist party of china, carries a signed article entitled "the economic root cause of the soviet revisionists' quest for world hegemony".

the article points out that the soviet union "is an imperialist state with the signboard of socialism, governed by the law of imperialism and essentially identical with capitalist-imperialism."

lenin said: "an essential feature of imperialism is the rivalry between several great powers in the striving for hegemony", the article says. in the era of imperialism, free competition is displaced by monopolistic rule. but competition still remains, even greater and fiercer than before in its scale, depth, strength and devastation. lenin pointed out, "in fact it is this combination of antagonistic principles, viz., competition and monopoly, that is the essence of imperialism". the economic base of both superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, is monopoly capitalism. the big capitalist classes of both countries try their utmost to monopolize the resources and markets of the world after monopolizing their own economies. they are bound to compete with each other fiercely and in an all-round way.

the article says, "soviet revisionist social-imperialism is a latecomer at the world imperialists' feast. in order to redivide the world, the soviet revisionists began their onslaught with many of their 'fraternal countries'. their political control, military occupation and economic annexation of some members of 'the council for mutual economic assistance' have won them a sphere of influence

excluding all other international monopoly capital. moreover, they have spared no effort to penetrate into the sphere of influence of u.s. imperialism, undermining the latter's influence and carrying out unbridled infiltration and expansion in the second world and the third world. thus, the rivalry between the two superpowers for redivision of the world and for world hegemony inevitably grows in intensity." "they are contending for hegemony all over the world, but the focus of their contention is europe, including the mediterranean and europe's flank -- the middle east and the persian gulf," the article adds.

the article points out: "brezhnev has frankly declared that the european question 'occupies a central position in the foreign policy' of the soviet union. three-fourths of the soviet armed forces were deployed in europe, and since 1972, they have been reinforced at a rate of 5 to 10 per cent a year. the intensifying rivalry between the u.s. and soviet overlords will one day lead to a world war. the two superpowers are the source of intranquillity in the world today and the hotbed of a new world war."

the military expansion and hegemonism of the soviet revisionist social-imperialists, the article says, is by no means accidental, but is determined by the political system of the soviet revisionists' fascist dictatorship and the economic base of state monopoly capitalism; it is the inevitable result of the predominance of the law of imperialism.

the article points out: "the economic base of the soviet union today is state monopoly capitalism brought about by the soviet revisionists' all-round restoration of capitalism. the bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class holds sway in the ownership of the means of production, in the relationship between man and man and in distribution. the characteristics inherent in this economic structure make the soviet revisionist social-imperialists more brutal in their aggression and expansion abroad and in their striving for world hegemony.

"compared with that of the capitalist-imperialist countries, the state monopoly capitalism of the soviet union is more monopolistic, more concentrated and more tightly controlled. all its economic lifelines including the war industry are directly controlled by the soviet revisionist renegade clique which takes firm hold of the state machine."

the article points out that monopoly capital under the soviet revisionists is controlled by a single centre -- the state under the dictatorship of the bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class, represented by the brezhnev renegade clique.

the article says that "a consequence of the brezhnev renegade clique's monopoly of the economy and domestic

market of the country is the subjugation of millions upon millions of the soviet people to the most tyrannical monopolistic rule and economic constraint."

it says, "to grab maximum profits, the soviet revisionist bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class steps up its aggression and expansion abroad, annexes new territories, plunders cheap raw materials and unloads its commodities abroad, exports capital and shifts its crises onto others. incomplete statistics show that from 1954 to 1972 soviet capital exported to the third world amounted to over 13,000 million u.s. dollars. the export of capital opened the way for the export of large quantities of unmarketable goods to a number of third world countries. from 1955 to 1973 the soviet revisionists sold at high prices to these countries more than 16,000 million dollars' worth of manufactured goods, reaping huge profits to the tune of several billion dollars."

the article points out that another consequence of the rule of the soviet revisionist bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class is the sharpening of the basic contradictions of capitalism at home. a handful of bureaucrat-monopoly capitalists lead a luxurious and dissipated life, while the broad masses of the working people are plunged into an abyss of suffering. over one half of collective farm members and about one-fifth of the urban population have no guarantee for the minimum standard of material life. the inevitable result is the relative shrinking of the domestic market from day to day. this in turn makes the soviet revisionist social-imperialists more frantic in grabbing foreign markets, precipitating trade wars, investment wars, and a scramble for resources and the seas with u.s. imperialism.

the article goes on to say that the soviet revisionists' rabid policies of arms race, war preparations and aggressive adventures are dictated by their social-imperialist nature. "their 'guns instead of butter' policy has, to a considerable extent, turned the soviet national economy into a war economy."

"according to official data", the article says, "since 1953, about 85 per cent of the soviet union's industrial investment has been channelled to the branch of means of production and a sizable portion of it has been spent on the expansion of the munition industry. only the remaining 15 per cent was used for increasing the production of consumer goods. in the past ten years or more, the total expenditure for nuclear armament alone amounted to over 100,000 million u.s. dollars. within 10 years, the number of its icbm's multiplied by 15 times and the total tonnage of its naval craft nearly doubled, while the total tonnage of its nuclear submarines increased by 5.5 times in four years."

the article points out that "the feverish militarization of the national economy

naturally brought about overproduction in the immense munition industry. the soviet revisionists have joined the ranks of the world's biggest merchants of death by seeking in every way to dispose of its surplus, obsolete arms and equipment. between 1955 and 1972, the sale of soviet munitions totalled 28,500 million u.s. dollars. the munitions exported to the middle east from october 1973 to the end of 1974 alone amounted to 6,700 million dollars, or 1,400 million dollars more than the total of arms exports to the middle east from the mid-fifties to 1972. the soviet revisionists have been most extortionate in their deals, demanding payment in farm produce or in western currencies and thereby making abnormal profits."

"the unbridled arms expansion," the article says, "has caused endless misery to the soviet working people. to meet the staggering military expenditure, the soviet bureaucrat-monopoly capitalists, having extracted enormous amounts of surplus value from them, made them pay income tax as a further means of exploitation. according to the soviet revisionists' own statistics, the total income tax levied in 1974 nearly trebled the total of 1960. they also fleeced the people by pushing up prices and postponing the repayment of national bonds. at the same time, they had to contract big loans from the west at high interest rates to alleviate their economic difficulties."

in conclusion, the article says: "the ten years of brezhnev's reign are years of frantic pursuit of expansionism abroad, years of setbacks and internal and external difficulties for the soviet revisionists. at home, they have failed to attain the yearly targets of both the last and the present five-year plans. six out of the past ten years registered poor harvests and this year's crop is believed to be even worse. the whole soviet economy is now beset with difficulties and threatened with crisis. brezhnev himself has acknowledged 'the shortage in manpower and financial resources'. the class and national contradictions within the soviet union have grown increasingly sharper and the new tsars are like sitting on the top of a volcano.

"internationally, the third world, as the main force combating imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, has, in the course of actual struggle, come to see more and more clearly the true colours of the soviet social-imperialists, the self-styled 'natural ally', and are increasingly directing their struggle against this deadly enemy. in the past few years, the second world's struggle against hegemonism showed a new advance and moscow's attempts at aggressive expansion into western europe have met with rebuff. the struggle of the east european countries and peoples against the kremlin's domination and oppression is gaining in strength. all this has made the days tougher and tougher for the soviet revisionists."

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Guests Leave Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1975)

sunetra rupesinghe, daughter of sri lanka prime minister mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike, and her husband kumar rupesinghe left here by air this morning for a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

they were seen off at the airport by cheng jui-sheng and fu shun-ho, deputy department directors of the foreign ministry, sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda and li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking.

the distinguished sri lanka guests visited tientsin, tangshan, tsunhua, yenan and sian in china. ambassador karannagoda gave a banquet yesterday evening on the occasion of their visit to china. attending the banquet was chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung.

CHINA AND US

Delegation of Leaders of US World Affairs Organizations Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1975)

chou chiu-yeh, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a delegation of leaders of u.s. world affairs organizations. leader of the delegation is cyrus r. vance, vice-chairman of the board of the council on foreign relations, and deputy leader is arthur h. rosen, president of the national committee on united states-china relations.

present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including shih huang, kang tai-sha and ting yuan-hung.

among the guests were george herbert walker bush, chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in china, and mrs. bush.

the delegation arrived in peking this afternoon for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets New Ambassador of Republic of South Vietnam to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1975)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, met here this afternoon with vu ngoc ho, new ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

nguyen thanh cong, counsellor of the r.s.v.n. embassy here, was present on the occasion.

present on the occasion were liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department, and fu shun-ho, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and President Bijedic Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1975)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, held talks here this morning with dzemal bijedic, president of the federal executive council of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia.

taking part in the talks on the yugoslav side were mara radic, emil ludviger, lazar mojsov, milojko drulovic, lt. general nikola pejnovic, kadir alijagic, smajo hrle, luka radojicic, nikola cicanovic, ismet redzic, dzevad mujezinovic, dusan grubor and svetozar tomic.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were li chiang, chung hsi-tung, ho cheng-wen, chang hai-feng, chu chuan-hsien, yu hung-liang, liu chin-lin, kao lu, chang chi, hsing chung-hsiu and hsieh hsi-chin.

President Bijedic Visits Peking Commune

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1975)

dzemal bijedic, president of the federal executive council of yugoslavia, madame bijedic and other distinguished yugoslav guests visited the hunghsing people's commune on peking's outskirts this afternoon in the company of tan chen-lin, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

pleased to be able to receive visitors from far-off yugoslavia, members of the commune gave the distinguished guests a warm welcome and treated them to apples fresh from the orchard.

president bijedic and the other guests showed great interest visiting the commune's apple orchard, farm machinery repair and assembly plant, dairy farm and fine rice paddies now ready for reaping.

lu chun-lin, chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, told the visitors how chairman mao's call "in agriculture, learn from tachai" had encouraged the commune to increase production every year. the commune's grain yield last year was 6.42 tons per hectare, showing a 22 percent increase over 1973. in the summer harvest this year, the commune chalked up another increase of 25 percent over that of last year. "our total 1975 grain yield may surpass seven tons per hectare," lu chun-lin said. president bijedic wished the commune members still greater success.

the distinguished guests also called at the homes of commune members and inquired into their living conditions.

madame razija bijedic and other yugoslav guests, accompanied by lin chiao-chih, member of the n.p.c. standing committee, visited the peking no. 5 kindergarten this morning and saw a children's performance of songs and dances there.

President Dzemal Bijedic Attends Peking Soiree

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1975)

dzemal bijedic, president of the federal executive council of yugoslavia, his wife and other distinguished yugoslav guests attended a soiree here today and saw a performance of acrobatics.

present at the soiree were yugoslav ambassador to china milojko drulovic, officials of the yugoslav embassy and yugoslav friends in peking.

attending were wang chen, vice-premier of the state council, chung hsi-tung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, lin chiao-chih, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chia ting, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to yugoslavia.

at the soiree, artists of the peking acrobatic troupe won many rounds of warm applause with a programme full of national flavour.

at the end of the performance, president dzemal bijedic and his wife, in the company of vice-premier wang chen, went on stage and shook hands with the artists to congratulate them on their success and presented them with a basket of flowers.

the soiree was arranged by the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

President and Madame Bijedic and Other Distinguished Yugoslav Guests Leave Peking for Nanking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1975)

dzemal bijedic, president of the federal executive council of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, his wife and his party wound up their visit to peking and left here by special plane this afternoon for a visit to nanking in the company of tan chen-lin, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

the distinguished guests were given a warm send-off at the airport by chinese leaders teng hsiao-ping, wu teh and wang chen, minister of foreign trade li chiang, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army ho cheng-wen, member of the n.p.c. standing committee lin chiao-chih, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of communications ma yao-chi and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee chia ting, as well as several hundred people in the chinese capital.

a grand send-off ceremony was held at peking airport which flew the national flags of yugoslavia and china. a band played the national anthems of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia and the people's republic of china. president dzemal bijedic, accompanied by chinese leaders, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. when the distinguished guests bid farewell to the well-wishers, the people waved bouquets

and cheered slogans. young people danced to gay music. they congratulated president and madame bijedic and the other guests on the contributions they had made during their current china visit to enhancing the traditional friendship between the chinese and yugoslav people and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. president and madame bijedic repeatedly waved to the well-wishers in acknowledgement.

also accompanying president and madame bijedic on their visit to nanking were chung hsi-tung, chinese vice-foreign minister; chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry; liu chin-lin, deputy director of the ministry's soviet union and european affairs department; and chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to yugoslavia.

yugoslav ambassador to china milojko drulovic and his wife also left by the same plane for a visit to nanking.

present at the airport were officials of the yugoslav embassy here, yugoslav friends in peking and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

while in peking, president and madame bijedic visited the palace museum and the great wall. madame razija bijedic also visited the peking art handicraft factory.

President Dzemal Bijedic and Other Distinguished
Yugoslav Guests Arrive in Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, oct. 9, 1975)

dzemal bijedic, president of the federal executive council of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, his wife razija bijedic and their party arrived in nanking by special plane from peking this afternoon in the company of tan chen-lin, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and chung hsi-tung, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

the distinguished yugoslav guests were warmly greeted at the airport by yang kuang-li, wang min-sheng, hu hung and han pei-hsin, vice-chairmen of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, chan ta-nan, deputy commander of the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army, chu chiang and wang chu-pin, chairman and vice-chairman of the nanking city revolutionary committee, as well as 2,000 local people.

an air of warmth and friendship was tangible everywhere in the old city of nanking today. tree-lined streets were gaily dressed with streamers of welcome and rippling

colour flags. the airport flew the national flags of china and yugoslavia. when president and madame bijedic and the other distinguished yugoslav guests alighted from the plane amid a din of gongs and cymbals, yang kuang-li and other local leaders walked over to warmly shake hands with them and expressed welcome to them. president bijedic, in the company of tan chen-lin and yang kuang-li, went round to meet the welcomers. the airport resounded with the beating of gongs and drums and strains of gay music, and people waved bouquets and colour streamers while others danced to express a warm welcome to the honoured guests from the balkan peninsular. president bijedic waved back repeatedly to the crowds in acknowledgement.

yugoslav ambassador to china milojko drulovic and his wife accompanied the president to nanking on the visit.

President Bijedic Welcomed at Nanking Banquet

(NCNA-English Nanking, Oct. 9, 1975)

the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet here this evening, warmly welcoming president and madame dzemal bijedic and other distinguished guests from yugoslavia.

tan chen-lin, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and chung hsi-tung, vice-foreign minister, attended the banquet.

among those present at the banquet were leading members of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, the nanking city revolutionary committee and the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army.

yugoslav ambassador to china milojko drulovic and his wife, who are accompanying president bijedic on the visit, also attended.

yang kuang-li, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, and president bijedic proposed toasts at the banquet, which proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

in his toast, yang kuang-li said that the people in kiangsu province, as elsewhere in china, cherished friendly feelings for the yugoslav people who had a glorious revolutionary tradition. they had always admired the yugoslav people's revolutionary spirit of fearlessness before brute force and courage in struggle.

he said that president bijedic's current visit would certainly increase the traditional friendship between the people of china and yugoslavia and consolidate and develop the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

president bijedic, in his toast, expressed hearty thanks to the people of kiangsu province for the sincere friendship they had shown him and his party.

he said he had seen during the visit the tremendous progress made by the chinese people in industry, agriculture, youth education and other fields. "we heartily rejoice at all the fruits the chinese people have produced through their labour," he added.

president bijedic pointed out that yugoslavia wished to further promote and expand its cooperation with china in various fields for the benefit of both countries. he proposed a toast to the further strengthening of yugoslavia-china friendship.

president and madame bijedic and other yugoslav guests, accompanied by tan chen-lin and yang kuang-li, today visited the nanking yangtze river bridge, which looked particularly magnificent in the evening glow. they inspected both the highway and railway sections of the brightly-lit double-deck bridge and posed for photographs there.

at the end of the visit, president bijedic said he saw here the greatness of the bridge because it had been built by the chinese people on their own. it greatly facilitated north-south traffic and the development of the national economy, he noted.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

October 24, 1975 No. 5961

****
* NATIONAL *
****

STRUGGLE FOR AND AGAINST THE OFFER OF AMNESTY AND ENLISTMENT

The Struggle for and Against the Offer of Amnesty and Enlistment in the History of Peasant Uprisings

by

Nan Ku (南谷)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 9, 1975)

"The Water Margin is against corrupt officials only, but not against the emperor. It excludes Ch'ao Kai from the 108 people. Sung Chiang pushes capitulationism, practices revisionism, changes Ch'ao Kai's Chü I Hall /Chamber of Assembly for Justice/ to Chung I Hall /Hall of Loyalty and Justice/, and accepts the offer of amnesty and enlistment." This important instruction of Chairman Mao's has profoundly exposed the essence of the Water Margin in publicizing capitulationism, and clearly pointed out the orientation for us to study the question of pros and cons for the offer of amnesty and enlistment in the history of peasant uprisings.

During the period of feudal society in China, several hundred peasant uprisings erupted. The feudal ruling classes mainly used armed force to suppress the insurgent peasant forces, but when mere dependence on armed force did not work, they also made concurrent use of the means of political deception. The offer of amnesty and enlistment gave concentrated expression to the political deception carried out by the feudal ruling classes. Therefore the struggle for and against the offer of amnesty and enlistment--a struggle between the two classes--unfolded between the feudal ruling classes and the peasant insurgent forces. Within the peasant insurgent army, the two-line struggle between those for and against the offer of amnesty and enlistment was often most acute. The use of the Marxist viewpoint to sum up this historical experience is of significance to us in recognizing the capitulationist and combating and guarding against revisionism.

The Offer of Amnesty and Enlistment Is a Vicious Plot Used by the Ruling Classes To Exterminate the Peasant Insurgent Forces

The offer of amnesty and enlistment by the feudal ruling classes constituted a counter-revolutionary experience gradually accumulated in the course of their criminal activities to smother the peasant uprisings.

Viewed from the historical records presently available, the offer of amnesty and enlistment had already been recorded in the History of Han. Wang Mang had again and again sent men to offer amnesty and enlistment to the peasant insurgent army under Kua T'ien-i of Linhuai, but without success. When the Ch'ihmei (Red Eyebrow) and Lulin (Greenwood) insurgent armies rose in revolt, T'ien K'uang, Governor of Ch'ing and Hsü Prefectures at that time, called for fortifying the defense works and leaving nothing usable to the invading enemy so as to cut off grain supply to the insurgent armies and to insure that "they surely will surrender when offered amnesty and enlistment and could be wiped out when attacked" ("Biography of Wang Mang Part II" in History of Han), thus clearly putting forward the double-faced tactics of "offer of amnesty and enlistment" and "annihilation." However, because Wang Mang had blind faith in his armed forces, he did not accept this proposal.

In the last part of Eastern Han, peasant uprisings started disturbances everywhere for years in succession. The ruling classes were so battered that besides stepping up suppression and killing with armed force, they also adopted the offer of amnesty and enlistment as a supplementary means for the suppression of peasant uprisings. At that time, the local administrators Li Ku, Chang Kang and others used the tactics of "offering enlistment with kindness and faith" and "bringing about surrender through persuasion" to disintegrate the insurgent armies at Chingchou, Kuangling and other places. But armed suppression and killing remained to be their most important strategy. For example, the stirring and seething Yellow Turban Uprising ended in failure due to the practice of sanguinary suppression by the Eastern Han rulers.

In the last years of the T'ang Dynasty, the rulers who were extremely corrupt politically and economically again made use of these two tactics. When Huang Ch'ao and Wang Hsien-chih rose in insurrection, the hangmen responsible for the suppression of the insurgent forces were all described as "commissioners responsible for call of surrender and quelling uprisings." In other words, the two tactics of offering enlistment to and quelling the insurgent forces were adopted.

In the early years of the Sung Dynasty, when Wang Hsiao-po and Li Shun rose in revolt, T'aitsung of Sung sent Eunuch Wang Chi-en as the "Commissioner of Liangch'uan for Offering of Amnesty and Enlistment," and the term of offer of amnesty and enlistment was officially used as an official title. To suppress the insurgent army under Fang La, Huitsung of Sung appointed T'ung Kuan as "Commissioner of Pacification for the Chiang, Huai, Ching, Che and Other Routes." Even the word "quelling" had also been abolished, thus giving the counter-revolutionary strategy of the landlord class a coat of hypocrisy.

During the period of Southern Sung, there were even more examples in the offer of amnesty and enlistment. There was at that time the popular slang that "the clever strategy of a high-ranking general lies only in the offer of amnesty and enlistment," and the offer of amnesty and enlistment thus became the sole "clever strategy." Although this did not signify any relaxation in armed suppression by the feudal ruling classes, it really reflected that the ruling classes had taken the offer of amnesty and enlistment as a means indispensable to the extermination of peasant uprisings.

Confronted by the "ever stronger" peasant insurgent forces, the feudal dynasty in a tottering state realized that mere adoption of armed suppression did not work. "Since there are so many followers, they must be shown a way out before they can be disbanded and their ringleaders can be captured. It is not a good policy to practice wholesale extermination since this will strengthen their resolution in following the bandits." (Li Kang's "Directive in Discussion with the Prime Minister on Warding Off Brigands") It can be seen from this that the offer of amnesty and enlistment was not schemed by any feudal emperor, but the result of changes in the balance of class forces in the middle and last stages of feudal society.

The feudal rulers practiced the policy of offering amnesty and enlistment in an attempt to achieve the object of extinguishing the conflagration of peasant revolution from two sides. On the one hand, they bought over the renegades to disintegrate the insurgent forces, and even caused them to engage in an intramural fight for mutual destruction. For example, in the last years of Northern Sung, Sung Chiang staged an uprising. "The group of 36 men ran wild in Ch'i and Wei, and none of the government troops, numbering by tens of thousands, dared to stand against them." ("Biography of Hou Meng" in History of Sung) At that time, another uprising had been staged by Fang La in the South. Therefore, a bureaucrat called Hou Meng suggested that an offer of amnesty and enlistment be given to Sung Chiang, so that he could be sent to fight Fang La. Huitsung of Sung appreciated very much this vicious counter-revolutionary strategy, and he at once appointed him as the magistrate of the Tungp'ing Prefecture so that he could translate into reality the plot to offer amnesty and enlistment to Sung Chiang.

In the early period of Southern Sung, Chung Hsiang and Yang Yao started an uprising at Tungt'ing Lake that lasted as long as five years. The government troops were again and again defeated in their suppression campaigns. Later, Yüeh Fei summed up the causes of failure, and was of the view that government troops not good at fighting naval battles could not be used to attack the insurgent forces good at fighting naval battles. He put forward the strategic policy of "using pirates to attack pirates." He attempted "to make use of the troops and leaders of the enemy so as to deprive them of assistance and sow discord among them. Once the enemy was isolated, government troops could launch attacks afterward." (Sequel to Chin T'o, Vol. XIX) This also called for the use of the tactic of offering amnesty and enlistment to buy over a few renegades so as to deal blows to the peasant insurgent forces that persevered in struggle.

On the other hand, the feudal rulers vainly attempted to cover up the sharp class contradictions through adopting the policy of offering amnesty and enlistment. In the history of peasant uprisings in China, the peasants were invariably opposed to the feudal political power including the emperor. This was especially salient in those peasant uprisings on a larger scale. The ruling classes were very scared of them and they devised all ways and means to shift the target of struggle. After the failure of the uprising under Li Shun, for the sake of recruiting the remnant troops, T'aitsung of Sung had issued a "self-condemnation decree" for deceiving people. He said, "Due to my inability to make proper appointments and see things clearly, the officials who should befriend the people did not govern benevolently and harmoniously, and the officials in charge of taxation only found merit in ruthless exploitation, thus turning the masses into bandits." (Collected Major Imperial Decrees of Sung) The avarice of officials was thus blamed for causing peasant uprisings.

After Fang La rose in rebellion, at the time of implementing the policy of offering amnesty and enlistment, in order to keep people in the dark, Huitsung of Sung had no alternative but to suspend the transportation of "variegated marble" that constituted the direct cause of peasant uprisings. He abolished the Supply Bureau of Soochow and Hangchow that practiced extortion in the transportation of "variegated marble" and dismissed from office Chu Mien and his son who made use of this to do evil. All these tactics were for obliterating the contradictions between the peasantry and the landlord class, covering up the wickedness of the emperor as the chieftain of feudal political power, hoodwinking the peasants into abandoning class struggle or opposing only corrupt officials but not the emperor, and making them harbor illusions for favors from the emperor. It can be seen from this that the offer of amnesty and enlistment is a corrosive directed by the ruling classes toward the peasant uprisings and a vicious plot for disintegrating the peasant insurgent forces.

The Violent Struggle between the Two Classes and the Two Lines For and Against the Offer of Amnesty and Enlistment

The policy of the feudal rulers to offer amnesty and enlistment is a form of class struggle carried out by the landlord class against the peasants. Reflected in the insurgent army, it is manifested as the struggle between the two lines for and against the offer of amnesty and enlistment.

Why did the phenomenon of the acceptance of the offer of amnesty and enlistment emerge? The infiltration of alien class elements and opportunists into the insurgent forces constituted the social foundation for the acceptance of the offer of amnesty and enlistment. Lenin pointed out, "In history, any extensive and earth-shaking people's movement inevitably brought with it some filthy things, and it was unavoidable that inexperienced reformers would be blended with some careerists, swindlers and charlatans." The angry tide whipped up by thousands and tens of thousands of peasants invariably would carry mud and sand with it and would inevitably be a motley of fish and dragons. Especially at a time the peasant insurgent army captured one prefecture after another with the force of an avalanche and was victorious wherever it went, the favorable revolutionary

situation would catch the eyes of some ambitious people who were actually not the oppressed and the exploited. They would identify themselves with the revolutionary forces, make use of the situation, and awaited an opportunity for action. Among them, some were the careerists and conspirators of the landlord class who were unable to fulfill their ambitions in the feudal political power. These people looked upon speculation in revolution as "a shortcut" to get hold of high offices and fat salaries in the future. After they wormed their way into the revolutionary ranks, they devised various ways and means to obtain by fraud the confidence of the insurgent army and to usurp immeasurable powers. Once there was an opportunity to accept the offer of amnesty and enlistment, they would move busily in preparation for action and sabotage the insurgent army from within.

Li Mi, leader of the peasant insurgent army at the end of the Sui Dynasty was a person of this kind. Li Mi was actually the son of Li K'uan, a bureaucrat of the Sui Dynasty and Lord of P'ushan Prefecture. He noticed the strong influence of the Wakang Army and wormed his way into this peasant insurgent force. He also had Chai Jang, the leader of the Wakang Army, assassinated so that he could usurp leadership. After the death of Emperor Yang of Sui, his grandson Yang T'ung was prepared to offer amnesty and enlistment to Li Mi. Thereupon Li Mi submitted a memorandum with an offer for capitulation. Yang T'ung made him "Minister of War, Secretary of State Administering the Southeast Route, Marshal of the Army and Duke of Wei." After "bowing to the north to accept the appointments," Li Mi privately told his teacher, "Yesterday I received an order from the imperial court making a Grand Duke of me. I'll do my very best to rectify and relieve the national calamity. This is my original ambition." Actually, the original ambition of Li Mi was to "become a Grand Duke" and "rectify and relieve the national calamity" of the Sui Dynasty in a tottering state. This ran completely counter to the object of the peasant uprising. With leadership usurped by such an opportunist as Li Mi, how could the Wakang Army not be toppled?

Contamination and corruption by the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius constituted the ideological root cause of some leaders of peasant uprisings in accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment. In feudal society, the peasants had their own idea of equality and equalitarianism, but because they did not have the ideology of the advanced class, they could not thoroughly criticize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, and were inevitably corrupted by such doctrines. Some leaders of the insurgent armies waged struggle against feudalism together with the broad masses of peasants, but had not rid themselves of the influence of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. Under specific conditions,this way of thinking formed the medium to accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment.

At the time of Eastern Han, Chang Ying led several ten thousand people to rise in insurrection, but he was against corrupt officials only and not against the emperor. Governor Chang Kang told him, "The reigning emperor is benevolent and holy, and is desirous of using the refining influence of learning and art to make the rebels submit willingly." He also preached loyalty, filial piety, benevolence and justice and advised him to surrender. Chang Ying thereupon laid down his arms.

The use of high offices and tempting salaries as bait by the feudal rulers also often made some insurgent leaders fall into the trap by accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment. Wang Hsien-chih came of a lower stratum of society, and he also had fought bravely after he rose in rebellion. When the T'ang Dynasty offered the post of "Commander of the Honor Guard of Divine Strategy and concurrently Official in Charge of the Discipline of Public Functionaries," "Wang Hsien-chih was very pleased with the offer" (Tzu-chih T'ung-chien, Vol. 252) and was about to go and take up the office. This showed that if the leaders of the insurgent forces could not resist the enemy's temptation with money or material gain, they also would take the evil road of defection and capitulation.

There was another cause that made a small number of leaders of peasant uprisings accept the offer of amnesty and enlistment. They yielded to the pressure of the feudal rulers and were unable to stand the trial of hardships and deprivations. In the peasant uprisings at the end of Ming, Lo Jui-ts'ai and the others wavered after the revolution suffered a setback, and they accepted the offer of amnesty and enlistment from Hsiung Wen-ts'an. Their defection brought great losses to the peasant uprisings at the end of Ming.

It must be pointed out that in the history of peasant uprisings in China, although many such phenomena of accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment appeared, only a few leaders were involved. The great majority of the leaders of peasant uprisings and especially the broad masses of insurgent peasants suffered deeply from the persecution of the feudal system, and they realized from their personal experience that only by persisting in struggle could they survive. Therefore, when the feudal rulers offered amnesty and enlistment and some people accepted the offer, there were invariably a great number of staunch revolutionaries who continued to persevere in fighting. The struggle between those for and against the offer of amnesty and enlistment was very violent.

In the case of Yang Yao who persisted in struggle at the Tungt'ing Lake, the Sung government had on a number of occasions sent emissaries to offer him amnesty and enlistment and persuade him to surrender, but he killed all of them. When Yang Hua who had defected to the enemy came under order to negotiate for his capitulation, Yang Yao "shouted abuse at Yang Hua for lack of manliness." Later he led his naval forces to challenge the Sung camp and "demanded the return of Yang Hua to his stronghold." (Sequel to Chint'o, Vol. 25) He fought heroically to the end until he died as a martyr.

When Teng Mou-ch'i of the Ming Dynasty rose in rebellion, Censor Ting Hsüan sent men to call for his surrender with the condition that he would be exempted from capital punishment. Giving tit for tat, Teng Mou-ch'i replied, "I am not one who is afraid of death and asks for exemption." He put forward the battle cry for "leveling to the ground" the Ming Dynasty, and mobilized the masses to pound violently against the feudal system, thus composing a song of heroism in the history of peasant uprisings.

The deeds of Li Tzu-ch'eng who refused to yield in face of great danger were even more touching. Encircled in the area of Shensi and Szechwan, the

situation of Li Tzu-ch'eng was very critical. General Yang Szu-ch'ang of the Ming Dynasty took advantage of his danger to offer him amnesty and enlistment. Li Tzu-ch'eng sneezed at him and severely scolded Yang Tzu-ch'ang, thus showing his great contempt for the enemy plot in the offer of amnesty and enlistment. The Ming army had him encircled in the Pahsi and Yüfu Mountains, but he expressed that he would rather lose his head than surrender. It was precisely this dauntless fighting spirit that enabled the peasant insurgent army led by Li Tzu-ch'eng to overthrow the reactionary rule of the Ming Dynasty and set up the peasants' political power in the end.

The struggle between those for and against the offer of amnesty and enlistment was also most violent within the insurgent forces. The broad masses of insurgent peasants realized that the offer of amnesty and enlistment was but a swindle plotted by the ruling classes. Very often, as soon as the insurgent forces laid down their arms, a sanguinary massacre followed. Or else, they would still be ruthlessly oppressed and exploited by the landlord class and they could not change their tragic lot in the least. Therefore, the broad masses within the insurgent forces also waged violent struggle against those elements who wavered and defected. When Wang Hsien-chih was about to accept the offer of amnesty and enlistment from the T'ang Dynasty, the insurgent masses severely scolded him for his defection. As a result, "Wang Hsien-chih was afraid of antagonizing the masses and he turned down the offer." (Tzu-chih T'ung-chieh, Vol. 252) Examples of this kind are also not infrequent in the history of peasant uprisings.

These examples show that the overwhelming majority of the leaders of peasant uprisings and the broad masses of insurgent peasants were resolved to wage struggle against the capitulationist line for accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment. Although there were examples of offers of amnesty and enlistment being accepted in the history of peasant uprisings, they impaired in no way the splendor of peasant uprisings that remained forever bright and luminous in the feudal society.

The History of Peasant Uprisings Is the History of Persistent Struggle against the Offer of Amnesty and Enlistment

The feudal rulers used the means of offering amnesty and enlistment to deal with peasant uprisings for the purposes of covering up and reconciling class antagonisms, and luring the broad masses of peasants into abandoning the revolution so as to uphold their reactionary rule. But most of their plots were of no avail. Even though a few wavering leaders of the peasant uprisings accepted the offers of amnesty and enlistment, there were still contradictions between the peasantry and the laboring class, and such contradictions often became more acute. The enslaved status of the peasants definitely could not be changed in any way just because a few turncoats had gone over to the imperial court to serve as officials. Therefore, there has been no end to peasant uprisings in the feudal society of China, and the historical facts of their heroic struggles have added brilliant and illustrious chapters to Chinese history.

Some people hold that the acceptance of the offer of amnesty and enlistment reflects the limitation of peasant uprisings and constitutes "a way out" or the proper end for peasant uprisings. This argument has confused the principled boundary of class struggle between the peasants and the landlords and obliterated the sharp struggle between the two lines for and against the offer of amnesty and enlistment within the peasant insurgent forces. It is an out-and-out theory of class conciliation. In the feudal society of China, there had were several hundred major and minor peasant uprisings. Very few among them accepted the offer of amnesty and enlistment; most of them waged heroic and unyielding struggle until they died as martyrs in the end. The history of Chinese peasant revolution is the history of the heroic struggle of the peasants.

At the end of Ch'in, Ch'en Sheng and Wu Kuang rose in revolt, and with a force that swept away all armies, they quickly destroyed the reactionary political power of the Second Emperor of Ch'in and Chao Kao, and struck blows at the remnant restoration forces of the slavery system. They never made any compromise with the reactionary rulers. The reactionary political power of Wang Mang was also overthrown after it was hit a fatal blow by the Ch'ihmei, Lulin and other peasant insurgent forces. In the last years of Eastern Han, the Great Yellow Turban Uprising rose in thirty-six places on the same day, and the feudal political power and the influential families and hereditary clans were shattered to pieces. From the end of Sui and T'ang, through the two Sungs, Yüan and Ming, to T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo, the spearhead of struggle of all peasant uprisings was directed straight at the feudal emperor, the chieftain of the landlord class. Under the destructive blows of peasant uprisings, many a crown fell and many a dynasty toppled. Such great peasant uprisings pounded against the economic base and superstructure of the feudal system and constantly pushed forward the development of productive forces in society. This was the great achievement of peasant uprisings and a glorious chapter in the history of China as a nation. "It was the class struggles of the peasants, the peasant uprisings and peasant wars that constituted the real motive force of historical development in Chinese fuedal society." This is the conclusion of history.

The novel Water Margin, which takes the peasant uprisings of Northern Sung as its subject matter, embellishes in a thousand and one ways the counter-revolutionary strategy adopted by the Sung Dynasty under the House of Chao to push the offer of amnesty and enlistment, and deliberately advocates the capitulationist line that calls on the insurgent peasants to accept the offer of amnesty and enlistment. It takes the stand of the landlord class to wilfully slander the peasant uprisings. Today, we must use the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method in conjunction with historical facts to make a thorough criticism of this reactionary viewpoint.

* * *

NATIONALITIES LANGUAGES

Give Play to the Role of Nationalities Languages in Consolidating the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

- some understanding from the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat

by

the minority nationalities language seminar,
Department of Languages, Central Institute
for Nationalities

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 12, 1975)

Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory is a powerful ideological weapon of the people of various nationalities in China for combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and our pointer for properly carrying out all kinds of work properly. It is of extremely great significance to our understanding more fully the basic line of the Party, strengthening national unity and carrying out nationalities language work properly.

"Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." Chairman Mao has profoundly expounded the importance and necessity for the proletariat to exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and put forward at the same time the urgent task of studying in breadth and depth the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat for the whole country. "This should be made known to the whole nation" indicates that all, including the various nationalities in the whole country, should understand the question of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. Chairman Mao's instruction has clearly pointed out the basic task of and shed light on the forward course for nationalities language work.

China is a multi-nationalities socialist state. Many minority nationalities have their own common spoken languages and some have even their own written languages. The spoken and written languages of the minority nationalities are important tools for them to carry out the three great revolutionary movements -- class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment, and are also important tools for propagating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. Under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, how should the role of the languages of the nationalities be brought into play for the propagation and study of the theory of the dictatorship of of the proletariat and how should they be made effective tools for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat? This is an important problem in the nationalities language work of the Party at present and is also a glorious and arduous task set before the nationalities language workers. In order to carry out this work properly, it is necessary to have a correct ideological understanding, take the basic line of the Party as the guideline, correctly understand the role of the languages of the nationalities in the historical

period of socialism and clearly understand, on the basis of linking theory with practice, why it is necessary to give play to the role of the languages of the nationalities in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Marxism holds that spoken and written language work, as a part of cultural work, always belongs to a given class and is in the service of a given political line. The spoken language is a tool for social intercourse as well as for exchange of ideas among people, and the written language is the symbol for expressing spoken words. By themselves, the spoken and written languages have no class nature. However, in class society, each class has to use spoken and written languages to publicize the political views of their own class and to wage struggle against the antagonistic class. Because of this, the spoken and written languages are also tools of class struggle. Chairman Mao says, "Whenever a man speaks to others, he is doing propaganda work. Unless he is dumb, he always has a few words to say. It is therefore imperative that our comrades should all study languages." ("Oppose Stereotyped Party Writing") Chairman Mao has correctly pointed out to us that the spoken language is a tool for propagating ideas, and also emphasized the importance of studying the spoken language.

Owing to the existence of class struggle in this historical period of socialism, in order to carry the socialist revolution through to the end, the proletariat must make full use of these tools of the spoken and written languages to criticize the bourgeoisie, revisionism and all the moribund ideologies of the exploiting classes. However, the toppled landlord and bourgeois classes and their agents within the Party have also devised all ways and means to make use of the spoken and written languages to disseminate their reactionary ideas and create counter-revolutionary public opinions for restoring the capitalist system. The proletariat always looks upon nationalities language work as part and parcel of revolutionary cultural work and always does everything possible to effectively give play to its role in the revolutionary struggle. If instead of taking this course, it neglects or incorrectly estimates the role played by the nationalities languages in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, or merely regards the nationalities languages as tools of social intercourse in general but not as tools for propagating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, and does not strengthen but weakens this aspect of work, then class enemies will avail themselves of the opportunity to steal in and occupy this position. They would make use of the nationalities languages to spread their feudal, bourgeois and revisionist poison, thus bringing losses to China's socialist revolution and construction.

The revolutionary teacher Lenin attached great importance to the role of nationalities languages in revolutionary struggle. In the course of leading the struggle to found the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, he emphasized on more than one occasion the necessity of using the spoken and written languages well known to the various nationalities to conduct propaganda and agitation so that the proletarians of various nationalities would unite and fight for the cause of communism. In 1913, Lenin in the article "Theses on the Question of Nationalities" pointed out: For the sake of isolating the national reactionaries and reactionary bourgeoisie, it is necessary to "conduct propaganda and agitation with all the spoken languages of the local proletariat." In 1917, in his "Speech at the Second Congress

of Communist Party Organizations of All Nationalities of Eastern Russia" Lenin pointed out to the Communist Party organizations of the eastern part at that time, "Your present task is to show continued concern on how to conduct communist propaganda in a spoken language known to the people in every state." He also pointed out, "Translate into the written languages of various nationalities the true communist doctrines for guiding the communists of the more advanced countries." Lenin regarded the use of nationalities languages for conducting propaganda and agitation as a necessary condition for achieving unity among the various nationalities, and at the same time an indispensable aspect for establishing and consolidating the Soviet political power and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the course of leading the protracted struggle of the Chinese revolution, the great leader Chairman Mao likewise attached great importance to the question of nationalities languages. Based on the basic principles of Marxism and the concrete conditions of China, Chairman Mao has formulated the line and general and specific policies for solving the language problem of the nationalities in China, and also adopted all kinds of measures to safeguard the full freedom of the people of all nationalities in China in using their own spoken and written languages. For more than 20 years since the liberation of the whole country, great achievements have been scored in nationalities language work in China under the warm solicitude of Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee and the guiding light of the Party's nationalities policy. Especially after the great proletarian cultural revolution, because the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and company in nationalities language work has been criticized, profound changes have occurred in the features of nationalities language work.

The nationalities languages have an important role to play in the political life, daily production and cultural life of various nationalities and in their struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. The nationalities languages are extensively used in broadcasts, publications and other propaganda activities and have become important tools for transmitting the instructions of Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee to the various nationalities. Large numbers of works by Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao and many kinds of books on politics, economics and culture have already been published in the nationalities languages to constantly meet the needs of the people of various nationalities for studying politics and culture, and they are warmly received. The nationalities languages are also extensively used in propaganda work, and this is of tremendous significance to raising the socialist consciousness of the people of various nationalities and their consciousness in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, strengthening national unity and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and nationalities language workers of all nationalities have discovered many new methods and grasped many new experiences regarding the question of how to make the nationalities languages serve more effectively the dictatorship of the proletariat.

They merit to be seriously summed up and popularized by us. For example, such minority nationalities regions as Sinkiang, Tibet, Inner Mongolia and Kwangsi have used the local spoken languages of nationalities and artistic forms to transplant the revolutionary model plays so that the revolutionary ideas of the revolutionary model plays could be more easily accepted by the people of various nationalities, and revolutionary literature and art could play a better part in serving proletarian politics and provide new experience for serving more properly the workers, peasants and soldiers of various nationalities.

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, based on the actual needs of their own regions, the relevant departments of various nationalities regions have obtained good results by using the languages of the nationalities to translate quotations from Marx, Engels, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the dictatorship of the proletariat and compile materials for guiding the study of the theory of dictatorship of the proletariat, and by holding study classes in nationalities languages for training the ranks of theorists of minority nationalities. Some communes of the Santu Shui Nationality Autonomous Chou in Kweichow Province inhabited by the Shui nationality people, in light of the special feature that the majority of the Shui commune members do not understand the spoken language of the Han nationality, have deepened the study movement by asking the Shui nationality cadres to give lectures and guidance in their own language. In the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Tehung T'ai and Chingpo Nationalities Autonomous Chou has constantly expanded and strengthened the ranks of theorists of the minority nationalities by using the spoken and written languages of the T'ai, Chingpo and Lisu nationalities to translate and compile materials for the study of theory, thus strengthening broadcasting and guidance work with nationalities languages.

In the process of training and building up a contingent of Marxist theorists, the Yenpien Korean Nationality Autonomous Chou in Kirin Province has greatly promoted the rapid development of the movement for studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought by energetically developing mass activities in compiling, translating and reviewing books. From 1971 to 1974, this contingent of spare-time editors and translators from various fronts with the workers, peasants and soldiers as the mainstay, translated and published more than half the total number of books and pictorials in Korean translated in the autonomous chou.

In addition, many regions have used the nationalities languages to show movies, to explain the contents of films and lantern slides and to tell revolutionary stories. The workers, peasants and soldiers of various nationalities are very fond of these activities.

The appearance of these new things shows that the use of nationalities languages to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat is the only correct orientation for developing nationalities language work during the period of socialism. This is determined by the need for the development of socialist revolution and construction and is also consistent with the basic interests of various nationalities in China.

The development of the spoken language is in line with the development of society. Practice of the past twenty and more years shows that, owing to the abolition of the system for the oppression of the nationalities and the realization of equality for the nationalities after liberation, the spoken and written languages of the minority nationalities in China have been used and developed to the full extent. On the heels of the constantly deepening cause of socialist revolution and construction in China, the nationalities languages have been constantly enriched and developed in keeping with the needs of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is the objective law governing the development of nationalities languages in China and is independent of man's will. We must see this trend of development, give judicious guidance according to circumstances, work properly and made the nationalities languages serve the dictatorship of the proletariat even more properly.

The struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the question of whether or not it is necessary to make nationalities languages serve the dictatorship of the proletariat is very violent. Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and company who represented the overthrown landlord and bourgeois classes, vociferously disseminated the fallacies that the nationalities languages were useless and backward, and actively opposed using the nationalities languages to serve the dictatorship of the proletariat and the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. They frantically sabotaged our use of the nationalities languages to propagate the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and communist ideas, and devised all ways and means to obstruct and sabotage our publication of works by Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao. Sheltered by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, a small handful of class enemies not reconciled to their doom adopted various means to use the nationalities languages for publishing and reproducing some reactionary publications publicizing feudal, capitalist and revisionist poison, the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and religious superstitions. Some even made use of such forms as reciting novels and telling stories to publicize and extol the old ideas, customs and habits of the exploiting classes and to win over and corrupt the people.

The imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries, through adopting despicable tactics of all descriptions and using the nationalities languages to carry out reactionary activities in an attempt to achieve their sinister objective of sabotaging the unity of various nationalities and toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat in China, have bared their rapacious designs. We have already exposed the counter-revolutionary activities of the class enemies both at home and abroad, dealt them serious blows and won great victories. However, the struggle is by no means over. Under the new situation, the class enemies would still attack us with new tactics and contend with us for this battlefront of nationalities languages. Because of this, we must be vigilant ideologically, and can never be slack in fighting spirit or become lethargic and careless.

For the sake of properly carrying out nationalities language work and making nationalities languages play a better role in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must conscientiously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletairat, thoroughly study the Party's nationalities

policy and Chairman Mao's instructions on the question of nationalities language, and raise our consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the Party's nationalities language policy. We must criticize more thoroughly the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and company in nationalities language work and eliminate its pernicious influence. We must resolutely criticize the reflection of Han-chauvinism and local nationalism in nationalities language work and rectify all erroneous ideas detrimental to the implementation of the Party's nationalities language policy. We must take the basic line of the Party as the guideline, carry the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in nationalities language work through to the end, and fight with unflagging efforts for turning the nationalities languages into effective tools for exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

* * *

PHONETICIZATION

Chinese Language Phoneticization Helps Me To Read and To Study Theory

by

Lu Kuang-hua (卢光华), Yao nationality fighter of a certain unit of the PLA

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 12, 1975)

I have come to the unit from Yaochai in the northern part of Kwangsi. When I saw the comrades with culture enthusiastically studying works by Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao and taking notes of ideas obtained, how I envied them. I made up my mind to study properly works by Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao and to raise my awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and continued revolution. At the beginning, I made use of my rest time to copy down stroke by stroke the characters in the article "Serve the People" word by word and sentence by sentence. However, after copying, there were still many words I could neither read nor understand. The new characters I asked others to teach me today would be forgotten the next day, and I became very worried. After knowing what was on my mind, the political instructor looked me up for a chat, and studied together with me Chairman Mao's teaching, "After mastering culture, Marxism-Leninism can be studied at any time." This made me realize that it wouldn't do to show merely zeal for the proper study of theory for the revolution, and it was also necessary to learn culture well first before the study of theory could be better carried out. From then on, I paid attention to combining the study of theory with the study of culture.

Not long ago, the company opened a political evening school and I enthusiastically joined up. In the evening school, I learned the method of using phoneticized characters to study culture. I bought such books as Hsin-hua Dictionary and Basic Knowledge of Chinese Language Phoneticization and studied them the moment I could find time. Even though I had just a few minutes in between training periods or during the rest time after lunch and dinner, I would write down several phonetic letters of the alphabet and practice their pronunciation. When I came across things I did not understand, I would humbly seek advice from other comrades. Last year, I listened regularly to the "Chinese Spelling Broadcast Forum" conducted by the Central People's Broadcasting Station. In only two months, I had mastered Chinese language phoneticization and learned to read and write. Relying on Chinese language phoneticization, I have read through five articles by Chairman Mao including "Serve the People," "In Memory of Norman Bethune," "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains," "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" and "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship." I have selected and read chapters and passages from such works of Marx and Lenin as Critique of the Gotha Program and The State and Revolution. With Chinese characters plus phonetic signs, I have written more than 50 essays on ideas obtained and for mass criticism. I also can pick up the pen to write poems and have written such songs as "Always Follow Chairman Mao Closely" and "Chairman

Mao's Benevolence Is High As the Sky" to express my infinite love for Chairman Mao. Filled with anger I have written "Don't Allow Lin Piao To Practice Restoration" to criticize the rapacious attempt of Lin Piao to restore capitalism and recited it at a meeting to the acclaim of all the comrades in the company.

* * *

SINKIANG ANNIVERSARY

Central Delegation Visits Places in Sinkiang

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Oct. 9, 1975)

the central delegation returned to urumchi yesterday after visiting various prefectures and cities in sinkiang in separate groups.

everywhere the delegation members were accorded a warm welcome by people of various nationalities who danced to the strains of gay music to greet their kith and kin sent by chairman mao. peasants and herdsmen of minority nationalities, who had suffered untold miseries in the old society, were moved to tears on meeting delegation members and expressed profound love for the communist party and chairman mao.

yesterday evening, delegation leader chen hsi-lien and other leading members of the delegation met representatives of army units stationed in sinkiang, veteran red armymen, combat heroes, pilots of minority nationalities, and advanced people and collectives, and encouraged them to make a greater contribution to building up the border areas and strengthening border defence.

while visiting a commune in shufu county, deputy delegation leader ulanfu and others joined the local peasants in harvesting rice. they also called on tursun memet, one of the more than 60 poor and lower-middle peasants who wrote to chairman mao in 1952 to express their love for him. "chairman mao shows great concern for you and has sent us to see you," ulanfu said to the old man and his wife. the old couple were deeply moved. tursun memet said: "we have always kept in mind what chairman mao said in his reply to us. great changes have taken place here in the past two decades or more. our production team has reaped good harvests of grain and cotton for nine consecutive years, thanks to the wise leadership of chairman mao and the party."

deputy delegation leader pasang and others visited state farms in the tarim basin and saw their achievements in reclaiming wasteland and developing production.

in the karamai oilfield, deputy head tsui hai-lung and some members of the delegation visited a taching-type unit and praised the oil workers for their success in increasing the oilfield's crude oil output to three times that of 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution. they encouraged the oil workers of various nationalities to make still greater contributions to the development of the oil industry.

educated young people from shanghai now working on a farm in the shihhetze area told deputy delegation head su ching about what they had learned there. they handed

to him a letter expressing their determination to keep to the course charted by chairman mao and make revolution in the border area their whole life.

deputy head chang tsai-chien and others of the delegation visited factories and villages in the ili kazakh autonomous prefecture and called on kazakh and uighur commune members at their homes. they chatted cordially with commanders and fighters of a people's liberation army unit stationed in ili and encouraged them to further heighten their vigilance in defending the border areas of the motherland.

deputy delegation head mao yuan-hsin had a cordial chat with worker-peasant-soldier students of more than a dozen nationalities as well as teachers and staff members of sinkiang university. he wished them new successes in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line on education.

when visiting a mill producing cotton prints, carpets, embroidered uighur-style caps, silk fabrics and other goods specially for minority peoples, mao yuan-hsin urged the workers of various nationalities to increase production greatly so as to meet the daily growing needs of various fraternal nationalities.

Vice Premier Chen Hsi-lien Returns to Peking at Head of Central Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1975)

chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, returned to peking by special plane this afternoon at the head of the central delegation after attending the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by party and state leaders chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, wu teh, wu kuei-hsien and hsu hsiang-chien, as well as leading members of departments concerned.

RARE EARTH INDUSTRY

China Develops Rare Earth Industry

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1975)

although starting from scratch, china has been rapidly developing its rare earth industry. making use of an abundant supply of rare earth resources, many industrial plants in the country have turned out a variety of products of rare earth elements. the complement of products in terms of both variety and specification has been put to use in various departments of the national economy with gratifying results.

started in the great leap forward year of 1958, this industry was expanded during the great proletarian cultural revolution. according to departments concerned, the output of china's products of rare earth elements last year was six times that in 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution; the products of elements of high-purity rare earths and the use of their chemical compounds in industrial production has increased by 6.5 times. these products have been widely applied industrially in the fields of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, machine building, petro-chemical, glass-making and ceramics, electronics, medicine, building material and light industry as well as in agriculture and national defence.

also known as rare earth metals, the elements number 17 in all and coexist in micro amounts in mineral ores. they have typical metal properties, and active chemical properties which react on many elements to become corresponding chemical compounds. the rare earth elements are in wide use because of their special properties and idiosyncrasies.

china has rich rare earth resources, and mineral ore with rare earth content exists in great variety and is widely distributed. china has in fact the largest known deposits of rare earth in the world. to make full use of these resources to gradually build up a rare earth industrial system will give china greater scope in applying the elements to various fields of production and substantially speed up the development of the national economy as a whole.

the chinese machine-building industry started to use rare earths in foundry work in 1958. experimentation and application over a dozen years shows that machine parts made with rare earth nodular cast iron has properties equal to or surpassing those of steel. the use of iron as a substitute for steel thus becomes practical since it costs less to produce and releases large quantities of steel for other uses. for instance, the wuhsi diesel engine plant uses magnesium nodular cast iron with one of the rare earth elements added as a substitute for forged steel in making crank shafts for diesel engines,

finding that it withstands wear and tear better than forged steel. the talien acid-resistant pump plant uses rare earth nodular cast iron with a high silicon content, resistant to acids, to make corrosion-resistant pumps and other equipment because their life span is three to four times those made before.

nearly 1,000 machine works in different parts of china now use rare earths in making cast irons in a variety of forms: - nodular, gray, forgeable, heat-resisting, wear-resistant and acid-resistant cast iron and alloy. they also use nodular cast iron with rare earth additive to produce many machine parts for motors, motor vehicles, tractors and other agricultural equipment, machine tools, air compressors, water and steam turbines, petro-chemical and metal mining equipment. this has meant a much reduced steel consumption and lower costs to obtain products which fully conform to standards.

practical experience has shown that adding specific rare earth elements to molten steel improves quality since it helps deoxidizing and desulfurizing as well as the removal of gases and reduction of the effect of harmful elements. in the past dozen years chinese experimentation with rare earths has resulted in their use to make many new kinds of steel, some of which have been approved by the state and been put into production, others of which are being trial manufactured. many iron and steel enterprises have found ways to use rare earths to markedly improve the tenacity, wear and corrosion-resistant properties of steel. also improved by this method are the weldability of steel and the properties of steel at low temperature. this means it can be used to advantage in many kinds of ordinary steel and in some kinds of high-grade alloy steel and non-ferrous metal alloys.

various kinds of domestically produced rare earth products are widely used to produce materials for glass polishing, laser, luminescence, in electronics, as electric light sources, as rare earth permanent magnetic materials and in the manufacture of glass with special optical properties. the ceramic industry uses rare earth containing "praseodymium yellow" to make art ware, utensils of daily use and sanitary fittings to obtain evenly spread colour glazes in pottery and porcelain. along with the high-speed development of china's petroleum industry, rare earth elements are being used in large quantities as catalysts and additive agents in the petro-chemical industry.

through long practice in production, a professional contingent in rare earths research, production and application has emerged with wide experience and a record of findings on the country's rare earth resources. back in 1958, workers and researchers in a number of scientific research institutions in peking and other cities derived 16 rare earth elements from mineral ores. in the 1960's, these research findings were applied in production in a

group of factories built to make products of rare earth elements. the production techniques in this industry have since then been greatly improved, and some technological processes which are unique to china have been developed to fit the particularity of its resources.

by integrating themselves with the masses of workers, many engineers and technicians as well as teachers and students of institutions of higher learning who are engaged in this field of research have applied their results to production. carrying out vigorous mass and technical innovations movements, factories of rare earth products have been able to constantly increase production and raise quality.

WALKING TRACTORS

East China Province Produces More Walking Tractors

(NCNA-English Kiangsu, Oct. 10, 1975)

east china's kiangsu province, turned out 27 per cent more walking tractors in the first eight months of this year than in the same 1974 period. output has gone up six times since 1969.

the central and southern parts of kiangsu province are crissorossed by rivers and therefore walking tractors are of great help.

the province began to trial produce this type of machine in 1964 in order to support agriculture which is the foundation of the national economy. party organizations at various levels in the province have mobilized workers in factories and enterprises to produce more and better farm machinery. walking tractor plants have been set up in five prefectures since the great proletarian cultural revolution on the basis of small plants run by the counties and communes.

the machine-ploughed acreage in 1974 was more than five times that in 1965. big and medium size tractors are also used.

dozens of county-run plants in the industry-poor yencheng prefecture made joint efforts to change a small-sized repair and assembly workshop into a tractor plant. some plants are turning out diesel engines, tyres and other parts and accessories for walking tractors. after six years of hard work, the tractor plant has raised its annual productive capacity to 3,000 walking tractors. in addition, other 14 kinds of tractor-drawn implements, including cotton-sowers, ditch diggers and cultivators are in trial-production.

tractor plants in various places help communes and production brigades train machine operators and repair workers. during the busy farming season, the plants also send workers to the countryside.

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

Northeast China Agricultural Science Institute Achieves New Successes

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Oct. 10, 1975)

the scientists and technicians of the luta agricultural science institute have achieved new successes to the benefit of agricultural production by integrating with the workers and peasants.

situated in the liaotung peninsula, the institute was founded in 1950. it now has 53 hectares of experimental land and 280 research scientists and workers engaged in plant protection and research into improvement of grain crops, vegetables and fruit trees, animal husbandry, soil and fertilizer.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the scientists achieved little in their research work because, influenced by the revisionist line, they kept aloof from the masses and their work was detached from practical agricultural production.

since the start of the cultural revolution the scientists have integrated themselves with workers and peasants in line with chairman mao's teaching and worked hard to serve agricultural development. from 1970 to 1974, they worked on 84 research projects, 72 of which proved successful and have since been popularized. they also helped local peasants sum up and disseminate their successful experience in 100 different items of farm work and scientific research.

the luta area has a yearly frost-free period of 170 days but all past efforts to reap two crops of grain a year in the area had failed. the institute began experiments in 1958 by introducing new maize and winter wheat varieties, but because of the severe winter in the north, they were unable to solve the problem.

in the cultural revolution, researchers of the institute carried out investigations in a mountainous area in the northernmost tip of luta, 150 kilometres from the city

proper. they interviewed elderly peasants of the locality and invited them to discussion forums. they summed up the experience of local peasants, who used indigenous methods to protect plants from cold weather, including covering the seeds with a layer of soil and manure, watering the field before winter and packed it down with stone rollers to preserve the soil temperature. the scientists spent more than two years making experiments and observations, and at last succeeded in growing over-winter wheat in the area.

this was followed by more experiments in growing early ripening maize and sorghum varieties by both transplanting and direct planting methods. finally they succeeded in reaping two crops of grain in a year for the first time in local history. their findings have been popularized, and the luta area now sows 33,000 hectares to over-winter wheat for an average output of six tons per hectare. in a number of places, the per hectare yield reached 7.5 tons.

the institute has branched out into six base areas and more than 300 research centres in the villages. half of the institute's researchers now work in the local centres and make regular on-the-spot investigations. the institute invites peasant-technicians to join the researchers in making analytical studies of topics from other research institutes, people's communes and colleges.

wang feng-shou, who is in charge of the institute's fruit research laboratory, has engaged with his colleagues in a study to improve local cherry, peach and pear varieties. they have succeeded in cultivating a fine cherry, known as the outsize variety, each one of which weighs an average 9.6 grams. the fruit tastes good, ripens early and can be stored for a longer time.

through experiments with a thousand peach trees, the institute workers have succeeded in developing 19 fine varieties. among these, the "huanglu (dewy yellow)" and "chengyen (citrus yellow)" peaches have been ranked among china's best tasting fruit in nation-wide polls for three years in succession. these varieties are now grown in most parts of china.

sun hai-tao, a technician specializing in vegetable research, has worked on scientific experiments with poor and lower-middle peasants for more than a decade. at the request of local peasants, in 1973, he started experiments to improve a local variety of kidney bean by hybridization for the shihho people's commune.

rain or shine, he noted his observations in the bean field. the flower of the plant, he discovered, opened gradually in the hours between midnight and the break of dawn, contrary to the textbook assertion that kidney beans flower simultaneously before daylight. acting on

this idiosyncrasy of the local bean variety, he tried new timetables and techniques for hybridization and pollination. the new variety he cultivated has a good taste and is high yielding.

in the past few years, sun hai-tao and his colleagues introduced 28 different varieties of kidney beans. they also introduced three new varieties of kale that, though planted at the same time, are ready for harvesting at different seasons so that fresh kale becomes available almost the whole year round. these new varieties yield an average 75 tons per hectare.

the local poor and lower-middle peasants are more than pleased. "intellectuals like these are welcome indeed," they declared.

FARMING

East China Province Transforms Farming System

(NCNA-English Nanking, Oct. 9, 1975)

the old chinese farming system which lasted for several thousand years is being radically transformed in the country's major grain-producing areas. two to three crops a year are now being grown on large tracts of land instead of one or two crops as before. this is one of the important factors in the continuous increase of agricultural production in the country over the past decade. a typical case in point is kiangsu province, a main grain and cotton producer in east china's coastal areas.

"in developing agriculture, china follows the policy of taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development," a leading member of the province's agricultural department said in an interview with hsinhua, "in transforming the traditional farming system our aim is to raise the utility of the land, increase grain output and the output of cotton and other industrial crops."

kiangsu has several million hectares of farmland. in the past decade, its total grain output increased at an average annual rate of four percent. in 1974 it exceeded any previous year's, or 2.62 times that of 1949, the year of liberation. at the same time, cotton output rose more than 14 times over the past two decades.

thanks to the changes in the farming system, the kiangsu multiple-cropping index has reached 195 percent. the multiple-cropping area of rice last year totalled 2,870,000

hectares, 22 percent more than in 1962 before triple-cropping had been adopted. the acreage sown to cotton crop has been enlarged by 30 percent since 1952.

as a result, the output of rice in kiangsu accounted for 60 percent of the province's total grain production in 1974 as against 52 percent in 1950.

the leading member said: to increase the multiple-cropping area, we must improve farming conditions, apply more manure and make greater efforts. kiangsu has been able to transform farming methods on such a large scale because the people's communes have built up water conservancy projects and improved farming conditions, bought machines and used manpower rationally. the commune members have put their revolutionary enthusiasm into the work and have shown that under the socialist system the land can be fully utilized.

in the last 26 years, an average of four million people have annually taken part in building water conservancy projects, with the total number sometimes reaching seven million. during this period, more than 1,100 reservoirs and 700,000 waterlocks or culverts were set up, with pumps in use having a total capacity of 3.2 million h.p. water conservancy projects now provide irrigation for over two thirds of the cultivated acreage and sixty per cent of the alkaline fields have been improved.

to increase the multiple-cropping areas, the people's commune worked hard to grow green manure crops and collect farm manure to meet the increased fertiliser needs. every year, the whole province grew 930,000 hectares of milk vetch (winter green manure), 530,000 hectares of sesbania (summer green manure), and made use of ponds and some paddy fields to grow green duckweed. at the same time, the province promoted pig-raising as a manure source and expanded production of humic acid fertilizer and bacterial fertilizer. the people's commune brigades organized special teams to collect the manure.

chemical fertilizer production has also been increased. apart from the provincial plants, every county has set up at least one chemical fertilizer factory.

due to different natural conditions, there are several farming areas in kiangsu province and each has adopted different farming methods suitable to the locality.

the areas bordering the yangtze river and taihu lake are famous for high-yields. people there used to grow two crops of rice and wheat a year before liberation with per hectare yields ranging from 2.2 to 3 tons.

now 60 per cent of the farmlands is triple cropped every year. following the adoption of the triple cropping system, per hectare yield reached 10.1 tons in soochow

prefecture in 1974 and during the 1971-1974 period the average annual increase of the prefecture's total output was 150,000 tons. it now provides the state with large quantities of grain, cotton, rapeseed and other farm produce every year.

lihsiaho prefecture is a low-lying area in the middle part of kiangsu province. in the past, irrigation conditions were poor and more than 270,000 hectares of farmland were submerged all the year round. the local peasants had to plant tall-stalk rice which yielded only 1.5 tons per hectare. since setting up the people's communes in 1958, local peasants have relied on the collective economy to gradually transform the lands into farming areas served by irrigation and drainage projects on which they grow two or three crops a year. the lowest-lying area in the prefecture is hsinghua county. its total grain output in 1974 was more than five times that in 1949 thanks to improvements in cropping methods.

hsuchou and huaiyin prefectures in north kiangsu province used to be regularly hit by water-logging or drought in the past. for centuries, people planted only maize, chinese sorghum and sweet potato. since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the peasants have improved irrigation conditions and farmed on newly-built rice fields. there are now 540,000 hectares of rice fields in the 21 counties. grain harvested in the prefectures in 1974 surpassed that in 1949, the year of liberation.

traditional producers of industrial crops have developed grain production while fulfilling their cash crops targets. nantung prefecture, a famous cotton producer, has had good cotton harvests for years and since 1964 has been self-sufficient in grain.

from liberation in 1949 to the present, kiangsu province increased its grain production by 162 per cent while its population increased by 58 per cent. these facts disprove the reactionary malthusian population theory and the current ideas of the politicians who adhere to it. according to them, increase in farm output in densely-populated areas diminishes as more investment is made and higher degrees of land utilization are reached. that the theory is ill-founded can easily be shown.

soochow prefecture has 5.8 million people engaged in agriculture on about 446,000 hectares of farmland. it is one of china's most densely populated areas. bourgeois scholars foretold that it would be difficult to further increase production in such areas which had traditional intensive farming. population growth would result in a shortage of grain, they declared. as a matter of fact, by last year, the population in the prefecture had increased nearly 50 per cent over 1949, while total grain output rose three fold, exceeding 3.5 million tons.

setting aside per capita share of about 275 kilogrammes of food grain for the whole year, seeds, fodder and grain reserves, soochow prefecture sold to the state 1.265 million tons of grain last year. this growth figure surpassed that for the total output of grain in the early post-liberation years.

COOPERATIVE MEDICAL SERVICE

Cooperative Medical Service Spreads in Northeast China Rural Commune

(NCNA-English Changchun, Oct. 9, 1975)

in the kaian people's commune in northeast china's kirin province today, the peasants get prompt attention in cooperative medical stations in their own production brigades. every brigade has its own station set up during the great proletarian cultural revolution which began in 1966.

ordinary illnesses are treated at the brigade cooperative medical stations, the more serious and acute cases being turned over to the commune clinic or county hospital. as a result of more, prompter and better care, out-patient visits in the commune clinic were down nearly one half compared with figures for 1969, the year before the cooperative medical service was started, and peasants' attendance at work went up by 20 percent.

the kaian commune in nungan county consists of 12 production brigades with a population of nearly 30,000. before liberation there were few practitioners and the poor and lower-middle peasants had no access to medical service.

since liberation the communist party and people's government have paid great attention to protecting the health of the peasants. a hospital was set up at the county seat of nungan. the clinic is financed by the kaian commune and subsidized by the local government. in 1970 every production brigade in the commune established its own health station, collectively financed by the peasants themselves. these are known as cooperative medical stations.

to finance the cooperative medical care system, each person, children included, pays 50 cents a year as annual dues. this pays about half of the costs, with the rest made up from the production brigade's public welfare fund. each peasant pays a five cent registration fee per visit. the hospitalized patient pays only half the medical

expenses, the rest being covered by the cooperative medical service.

each medical station has three to four barefoot doctors, one of whom is a woman. they handle practically all common and recurrent diseases in the countryside, using modern and traditional herbal medicine and they collect, grow and prepare the herbs themselves. women barefoot doctors are trained in modern midwifery and can checkup on and treat women's diseases. the barefoot doctors go readily to the patient's homes whenever they are called. barefoot doctors earn the same amount as peasants with the same farmwork ability, and all take turns doing collective manual labour in their own villages for three months in the year.

to strengthen leadership in the cooperative medical service, the commune party committee has nominated a vice-chairman of the commune revolutionary committee to be in charge of the overall programme. the commune clinic guides the routine work in the health stations, and every brigade has its own cooperative medical service management committee made up of cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants and barefoot doctors.

every brigade has set aside a 0.66 hectare plot of land for growing medicinal herbs. now herbal medicines account for 60 percent of the total amount of drugs dispensed in the health stations.

the principle of "putting prevention first" is being implemented in the commune. the barefoot doctors disseminate hygiene information among the peasants and regularly mobilize the masses to undertake health campaigns. the doctors and peasants worked in unison to improve the wells to provide clean drinking water, to repair pigsties and public latrines and dispose night soil and animal droppings in a safe and sanitary way.

the doctors check on the physical condition of all peasants in the commune and keep records on those suffering from chronic illnesses, a practice enabling them to follow up with prompt medical treatment wherever needed.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chinese Sericulture Technicians Conclude Mission in Afghanistan

(NCNA-English Kabul, Oct. 9, 1975)

the chinese sericulture technicians team led by wang chun-tuan left here for home yesterday after completing their work in afghanistan under the 1973 china-afghanistan agreement on economic and technical cooperation.

aziz ullah wasefi, minister of agriculture and irrigation, received all the members of the team, and deputy minister fazil frahim gave them a dinner prior to their departure.

in his conversation with the chinese technicians, minister wasefi warmly praised their contribution to afghan sericulture. afghanistan and china have maintained good neighbourly relations with each other for centuries. china's assistance to afghanistan is very fruitful, he said.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Ambassador Fetes New Leading Members of Albanian-Chinese Friendship Society

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 10, 1975)

the newly-elected leading members of the albanian-chinese friendship society were honoured at a banquet given by chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua here yesterday evening.

spiro koleka, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society, and other leading members of the society attended the banquet.

albanian vice-foreign minister ksenofon nushi was also present.

at the banquet permeated with a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the chinese ambassador and koleka wished continuous consolidation and growth of sino-albanian friendship.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Chinese Photo Exhibition Opens in Vienna

(NCNA-English Vienna, Oct. 9, 1975)

a chinese photo exhibition opened here today under the joint sponsorship of the museum for applied art of austria and the chinese embassy here.

held in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the exhibition features exhibits showing china's achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

400 austrian friends were present at the opening ceremony. among them was interior minister otto roesch.

inaugurating the show on behalf of the minister of science and research, section chief leopold obermann dwelt on the economic and cultural features of new china and the life of the chinese people, all of which, he said, found expression in the exhibits.

wilhelm mrazek, curator of the museum for applied art, and yu pei-wen, chinese ambassador to austria, also spoke.

a chinese documentary was shown at the end of the ceremony.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Chinese Ambassador Holds Soiree in Honor of Belgian Prime Minister

(NCNA-English Brussels, Oct. 9, 1975)

chinese ambassador to belgium li lien-pi yesterday evening held a film soiree at the chinese embassy in honour of belgian prime minister leo tindemans.

prime minister tindemans and madame tindemans attended the soiree at which a documentary film on tindemans' visit to china last april was shown. after the show, li lien-pi presented, in the name of the chinese government, a copy of the film to tindemans.

also attending were grandry, secretary general of the belgian foreign ministry, and other personalities who accompanied tindemans to china.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese and Chinese Footballers Play Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1975)

the visiting burmese football team and the peking football team played a friendly match before more than 80,000 spectators in the peking workers' stadium here this evening. the match ended 1:0 in favour of the guest team.

chuang tse-tung, chinese minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, was among the spectators and met with u gwan shein, leader of the burmese sports friendship delegation. burmese ambassador to china thakin chan tun was present.

this evening, the peking workers' stadium was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and burma. both teams used the 4-3-3 formation and showed good sportsmanship and skills. the only goal in the match was scored after 15 minutes in second half by a burmese player in the penalty zone.

the cane ball team on the burmese sports friendship delegation will give an exhibition in peking tomorrow.

Burmese Ambassador to China Gives Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1975)

thakin chan tun, burmese ambassador to china, hosted a banquet here at noon today on the occasion of the burmese sports friendship delegation's visit to china and the forthcoming visit of the chinese badminton and weight lifting teams to burma.

among the guests at the banquet were li ching-chuan, leading member of the all-china sports federation, shen ping, director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry, and li feng-lou, leading member of the chinese football association, as well as representatives of chinese football and badminton players, weight lifters and coaches.

present was u gwan shein, leader of the burmese sports friendship delegation.

the burmese and chinese friends chatted gaily at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship.

Burmese Cane Ball Team Exhibits Skills in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1975)

the cane ball team from burma fascinated 10,000 chinese spectators with an exhibition of skills in the peking workers' indoor stadium this evening.

among the spectators were lu chin-tung, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of departments concerned li feng-lou, wang wen-chung and chang ming-tseng, leader of the burmese sports friendship delegation u gwan shein, burmese ambassador to china thakin chan tun and his wife.

cane ball is a traditional sport in burma. the ball is woven with cane slices. the players, either individually or collectively, keep the ball in the air as long as possible by hitting it with the knee or foot while performing various graceful movements.

the burmese players this evening first demonstrated the basic skills and followed with a display by a group of men and then by a mixed group of men and women. the delighted spectators warmly applauded their excellent performance. the stadium was alive with expressions of friendship between the people of china and burma.

the burmese cane ball players will give another exhibition on october 12.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Journalists Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Changsha

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 10, 1975)

the cambodian journalists delegation led by sok chhorn with neou keng as deputy leader wound up its visit here and left for changsha by air this morning.

the delegation arrived in shanghai on october 7. it met and attended a banquet given by hsu ching-hsien, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee. at the banquet which was permeated with a cordial atmosphere of militant friendship, hsu ching-hsien and sok chhorn proposed toasts to the everlasting profound friendship between the people and journalists of china and cambodia. the cambodian comrades-in-arms visited the site of the first national congress of the communist party

Reproduced from best available copy.

of china, the shanghai industrial exhibition, a shaped-steel tube factory, a steam turbine plant, a neighbourhood community, a hospital and a people's commune on the outskirts of the city. they also attended an acrobatic performance. they were accorded a warm welcome by the local people.

on its arrival and departure, the cambodian delegation was greeted and seen off at the airport by chu yung-chia, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of shanghai press circles.

CHINA AND CONGO

Peking Banquet in Honor of Congolese Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1975)

peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, hosted a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the delegation of the political department of general staff of the national people's army of the congo led by captain goma-foutou, deputy chief of general staff.

among the guests at the banquet were nakouzebi maurice, charge d'affaires ad interim of the congolese embassy here, and diplomatic officials of the embassy.

tien wei-hsin and goma-foutou spoke at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people and armies of china and the congo.

tien wei-hsin praised the congolese people for the gratifying achievements they had made under the leadership of president marien ngouabi in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, protecting their natural resources and developing the national economy. he praised the congolese national people's army for its positive role in defending the revolutionary achievements of the people and in consolidating national defence. he expressed the belief that the delegation's current visit would deepen the mutual understanding and militant unity of the armies and people of china and the congo.

in reply, goma-foutou said that china and the congo had a similar experience of being subjected to colonialist rule. he praised the chinese people for the important achievements they had won under the wise leadership

of chairman mao tsetung in building socialism and consolidating national independence. he said that the chinese people's liberation army was built in the course of the chinese people's struggle. "it comes from among the people and serves them wholeheartedly. it has established a fraternal and militant friendship with the congolese people's army," he said.

present at the banquet were also leading members of departments concerned.

the delegation arrived in peking by air yesterday.

CHINA AND ICELAND

Iceland-China Cultural Society Celebrates Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1975)

the iceland-china cultural society held a meeting in reykjavik yesterday to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a reykjavik report.

kristjan gudlaugsson, chairman of the society, made a report on china's socialist revolution and socialist construction in the last 26 years. a chinese film was shown at the meeting.

chen tung, chinese ambassador to iceland, attended and spoke at the meeting.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Track and Field Delegation Leaves for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1975)

a chinese track and field delegation with ni chih-chin as its leader and shih pao-chen and hsiao chieh-ping as its deputy leaders left here by air today for a friendly visit to japan.

Reproduced from best available copy.

Japanese Press Organizations Celebrate Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1975)

a meeting to celebrate the 3rd anniversary of restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations and the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china was held here on the evening of october 8 by the journalist league of japan, the journalist society for japan-china friendship and the editors forum for japan-china friendship, according to toho.

some 70 journalists of newspapers, news agencies and publishing houses in tokyo attended the meeting. counsellor li lien-ching and other staff members of the chinese embassy here and chinese correspondents in japan were also present.

speaking at the meeting, shizuma kai, chairman of the journalist league of japan, said that contacts have increased and friendship was reinforced between the peoples and journalists of japan and china in the last three years. "however, a japan-china peace and friendship treaty is not yet concluded. we should join forces and struggle hard for the early conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty with an anti-hegemony clause written explicitly in the text." he also praised china's great achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

counsellor li lien-ching also spoke at the meeting. he wished the japanese people still greater success in the struggle against hegemonism and in promoting the friendly and good-neighbourly relations between the two countries.

China-Japan Friendship Association Delegation Leaves Japan for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 10, 1975)

the delegation of the china-japan friendship association with chu tu-nan as leader, sun ping-hua and wang ching-ju as deputy leaders left here for home today after attending the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and paying a friendly visit to some places of japan.

the delegation was warmly seen off at the airport by hisao kuroda, kenzo nakjima, kinkatsu saionji and other japanese friends.

chinese charge d'affaires ad interim mi kuo-chun and leading members of the tokyo association of chinese residents were also present at the airport.

the delegation called here yesterday afternoon at the general association of korean residents in japan. chu tu-nan, sun ping-hua and wang ching-ju had a cordial and friendly conversation with chairman of the association han dok su and vice-chairman li gye baek.

on october 7, dietmen of the liberal democratic party chuji kuno, masumi ezaki and hajime tamura entertained sun ping-hua and some members of the chinese delegation at a luncheon. they had a friendly talk.

Vice President of China-Japan Friendship Association Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1975)

wang yun-sheng, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with the japanese kainan all-circle friendship delegation led by hajime yamamoto with shunji kishiura as its deputy leader.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned li chuan-chung, shan ta-chi, hsiao ti-hua and lu peng-fei.

the delegation arrived in peking on october 8 and will soon leave here for a visit to other parts of china.

China-Japan Friendship Association Delegation Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1975)

the china-japan friendship association delegation returned here by air this evening at the end of a friendly visit to japan. leader of the delegation is chu tu-nan, adviser to the china-japan friendship association and standing committee member of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, and deputy leaders are sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, and wang ching-ju, vice-chairman of the peking municipal trade union council and vice-chairman of the peking women's federation.

Reproduced from best available copy.

it was greeted at the airport by president liao cheng-chih and vice-presidents chang hsiang-shan and wang yun-sheng of the china-japan friendship association, and lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

present were teruji akiyama, minister of the japanese embassy, members of the japan-china cultural exchange association delegation and japanese friend keitaro nakamura now in peking.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Reception in Peking on Anniversary of Korean Workers' Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1975)

li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea here, and his wife gave a reception in the embassy this afternoon in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the korean workers' party.

among the guests at the reception were teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, chang chun-chiao, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council, yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, chi teng-kuei, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council, wu teh, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of foreign trade, fang yi, member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung.

charge d'affaires a.i. li jae pil and comrade chang chun-chiao spoke at the reception which was permeated with an atmosphere of great friendship and militant unity of the two parties and two peoples of china and korea.

in his speech, li jae pil said: the 30 years' history of the korean workers' party is the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of our great leader comrade kim il sung. in this period, the korean workers' party has

Reproduced from best available copy.

held high the revolutionary banner of the marxist-leninist idea of juche, its correct guiding idea, and victoriously carried out the unprecedentedly complicated and arduous korean revolution, thus making glorious and gigantic contributions to the fatherland and the people.

he said: our party has led the masses of people in achieving national independence, completing the democratic revolution, repelling the barbarous armed aggression of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and gloriously defending the freedom and independence of the fatherland, and in carrying out a great socialist revolution and construction to bring a completely new look to our country. on the eve of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the party, our people achieved a success we can be proud of: they completed 16 months ahead of time the six-year national economic plan put forward by the fifth congress of the workers' party.

speaking of the korean workers' party's unremitting struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the korean charge d'affaires ad interim said: holding high the three principles and five-point programme for reunification, our people are determined to carry this struggle through to the end.

li jae pil said: our party and people treasure very much their traditional friendship and unity with the fraternal communist party of china. the militant friendship and revolutionary unity of the two parties and two peoples of korea and china are based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism; they represent an unbreakable friendship between class brothers. the friendship and unity of the two parties and two peoples of korea and china, forged and fostered by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of our people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, are cemented in blood in arduous revolutionary struggles. no force on earth can undermine them.

in his speech, comrade chang chun-chiao, on behalf of comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the c.p.c. central committee, all members of the communist party of china and the chinese people as a whole, extended the warmest fraternal greetings to comrade kim il sung, general-secretary of the central committee of the korean workers' party, all the members of the korean workers' party and all the korean people.

he said: the korean workers' party founded and led by the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung is the vanguard of the korean proletariat, born and advancing in battle. in the past 30 years, the korean workers' party headed by comrade kim il sung has, in extremely arduous and complicated conditions, applied the universal truth of marxism-leninism to the concrete practice of korea and led the korean people in victoriously overcoming all

Reproduced from best available copy.

kinds of difficulties and advancing from one great victory to another.

comrade chang chun-chiao praised the korean workers' party for its important achievements in the revolutionary cause of opposing imperialism, in the socialist revolution and construction and in international affairs. he said: holding high the anti-imperialist revolutionary banner, the korean workers' party has set a brilliant example for the people of asia and the world in their anti-imperialist revolutionary cause. it has upheld the dictatorship of the proletariat, pursued a marxist-leninist line and led the korean people to great successes in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. it has persisted in proletarian internationalism, resolutely opposed imperialism and colonialism, actively supported the revolutionary struggles of all oppressed people and oppressed nations and made important contributions to the revolutionary cause of the people the world over, particularly those of the third world.

comrade chang chun-chiao said: the chinese communist party and the chinese people regard these great successes of the korean workers' party and the korean people as their own. they heartily rejoice at and extend their warmest greetings for these successes.

comrade chang chun-chiao said that the korean workers' party has waged unremitting struggles for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. "the chinese communist party and the chinese people firmly support the korean workers' party and the korean people in their just struggle for the reunification of the fatherland. we are convinced that under the leadership of the korean workers' party headed by comrade kim il sung, the korean people are surely able to overcome the interference by outside force and accomplish the great cause of reunifying their fatherland."

comrade chang chun-chiao said: the profound friendship and unity of our two parties and two peoples have been forged and fostered by the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung and the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung. the historic visit to china by comrade kim il sung at the head of the korean party and government delegation in april this year and the recent successful visit to korea by the chinese communist party delegation further strengthened and developed the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of our two parties and two peoples. "the chinese communist party and the chinese people will always bear in mind our great leader chairman mao's teachings and, no matter what storms may arise in the world, will always unite, fight side by side and win victories together with the fraternal korean workers' party and the korean people," comrade chang chun-chiao said in conclusion.

Reproduced from best available copy.

present at the reception were leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee and the government, the chinese people's liberation army, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the peking municipal revolutionary committee shen chien, yang cheng-wu, liang pi-yeh, chang tsung-hsun, huang ching-hsi, han tsung-cheng, hsiao peng, sun hsiao-feng, chang pin, liu chien-chang, peng teh-ching, peng hung-chih, chen hsi-yu, chiao pei-hsin, huang shu-tse, lu ying, miao hai-ling, li che-fu, hsu chien-sheng, hao liang, li ching-chuan, wu heng, wang shih-yen, ting kuo-yu, liu hsi-chang and yang chi, as well as representatives of the china-korea friendship people's commune.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china attended.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Peking Reception in Honor of Mexican "Blue Cross" Football Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1975)

the chinese football association gave a reception here at noon today to welcome the mexican "blue cross" football delegation led by guillermo alvarez macias.

present were lu chin-tung, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, and li feng-lou, leading member of the chinese football association, as well as chinese football players and coaches.

fernando flores tejada, charge d'affaires ad interim of the mexican embassy here, and his wife were among the guests at the reception.

at the reception, li feng-lou and guillermo alvares macias toasted the constant development of the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and mexico.

the mexican football delegation arrived in peking on october 8.

Reproduced from best available copy.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of Chinese Embassy in Philippines Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1975)

hsiao teh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in the republic of the philippines, left here for manila today.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Delegation of Supreme Political Council of Romanian Armed Forces Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1975)

the delegation of the supreme political council of the romanian armed forces led by major general gheorghe gomoiu, vice-minister of national defence and secretary of the supreme political council of the armed forces, left here for home by plane this morning after a friendly visit to china.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by liang pi-yeh, huang yu-kun and tien wei-hsin, deputy directors of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of departments concerned of the p.l.a. and the foreign ministry wang ti-kang, chang po-hsiang, li man-tsun, chen ya-ting, kuo kai-feng, kao teh-hsiang, chu kai-yin and hsi chao-ming.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu was present.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali Ambassador to China Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1975)

ahmed mohamed darman, somali ambassador to china, left peking for home today at the end of his term of office.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Article on Kremlin's "Peace" Platitudes

(NCNA-English · Peking, Oct. 10, 1975)

the soviet revisionists will never succeed in their political gamble by capitalizing on the european people's eager desire for peace, says a signed article in the "people's daily" today. it is a comment on soviet foreign minister a. a. gromyko's speech at the 30th session of the u.n. general assembly.

the article entitled "kremlin's lullaby" says that gromyko in his speech on the european situation once again took advantage of the european security conference to strike up a "peace" tune. he alleged that the security conference had laid down "a law which no one may violate", that it is feasible to implement, "in the conditions of our time", a transformation of relations between states, where there will be "no room for wars", that "the threat of war" will be "excluded from the life of the european nations" and that "an atmosphere of confidence in the peaceful development" will prevail in europe.

by his dangerously hypnotic lullaby, he means that europe can now sleep free from anxiety.

however, the article points out, the hypnotism practised by this soviet revisionist is very clumsy. the people of europe are facing the stark reality with cool heads.

the article continues:

the soviet revisionists have now deployed millions of troops, hundreds of warships, thousands of planes and tens of thousands of tanks throughout europe and are continuing to transport nuclear-tipped missiles to that continent. far from withdrawing a single soldier or a single weapon from that part of the world, they sent over a hundred thousand additional troops to central europe in the few years before and since the european security conference. after the signing of the "final act" in helsinki, they hurriedly deployed new-type ballistic missiles in europe and the warsaw treaty forces started on the renewal of all their equipment "for an offensive war".

the ink on the "final act" was scarcely dry before the soviet revisionists trampled the already worthless "law" underfoot. they blatantly despatched military planes to intrude into norway's airspace. under their control the forces of the warsaw treaty organization conducted large-scale military exercises and repeatedly

Reproduced from best available copy.

faith in them. they talk about "peace" every day while actually engage in war preparations every day. the more they clamour about "peace in europe", the nearer war comes in europe. the european security conference is in effect an european insecurity conference. the soviet revisionist performance at the conference is a sheer fraud. the lullaby sung by gromyko at the united nations is also designed to cover up the soviet union's frantic arms expansion and war preparations so that it may suddenly pounce on europe and swallow it up when its people are sound a sleep, and ascend to the long coveted throne of the overlord of europe and the world. therefore, if one should be so naive as to believe in gromyko's "peace" lullaby, he would inevitably be badly fooled and suffer severely.

both history and present-day reality have educated the european people. they have come to know more clearly that to ensure security in europe they must not be taken in by the soviet revisionists' rhetoric on "peace". instead, they should heighten their vigilance and get prepared against the increasing danger of a new world war. the european countries must further strengthen their unity and defence in good preparation for any soviet social-imperialist aggression and expansion. at present, european countries are making efforts to multiply their defence capabilities. some are taking measures including digging tunnels to enhance readiness against war. this is their response to the kremlin's lullaby.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Health Study Group Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1975)

chinese vice-minister of public health chien hsin-chung met and hosted a banquet this evening in honour of the sri lanka study group on health work at grassroots level.

leading members of organizations concerned were present on the occasion.

sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda attended.

the sri lanka study group arrived in peking yesterday.

Reproduced from best available copy.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese High-Ranking Military Delegation Leaves Hangchow for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Oct. 10, 1975)

the sudanese high-ranking military delegation led by major general tag el sir ahmed el magboul, commander of the armoured forces, left here for kwangchow by special plane this afternoon.

the delegation arrived in hangchow from shanghai by special plane on the afternoon of october 8 in the company of ma chih-hao, deputy chief of staff of the armoured force of the chinese people's liberation army, and was honoured at a banquet in the evening given by chang wen-pi, commander of the p.l.a. chekiang provincial command.

while in hangchow, the distinguished sudanese guests visited a silk tapestry factory, went boating on the picturesque west lake and toured other places of historical interest and scenic beauty.

upon its arrival in and departure from hangchow, the delegation was greeted and seen off at the airport by chung hsien-wen, deputy commander of the p.l.a. chekiang provincial command, and chou feng, vice-chairman of the hangchow city revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND US

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Delegation of National Steering Committee of US-China People's Friendship Association

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1975)

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping met and had a cordial and friendly conversation this morning with the members of the delegation of the national steering committee of the u.s.-china people's friendship association led by william h. hinton, chairman of the association.

present at the meeting were wang hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; tang wen-sheng, deputy department director of the foreign ministry; ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and hu hung-fan and shan ta-chi, council members of the association.

Reproduced from best available copy.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung
Meets American Guests

(NCNA-Enlish Peking, Oct. 10, 1975)

chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung this afternoon met and had a conversation with all members of the delegation of leaders of u.s. world affairs organizations. leader of the delegation is cyrus r. vance, vice-chairman of the board of the council on foreign relations, and deputy leader is arthur h. rosen, president of the national committee on united states-china relations.

among those present were chou chiu-yeh, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and tang wen-sheng, deputy director of the department of american ane oceanian affairs of the foreign ministry.

george herbert walker bush, chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in china, was present.

CHINA AND UN

Chiao Kuan-hua Leaves New York for Home

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 8, 1975)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the chinese delegation and foreign minister, and his party left here for home by air this evening after attending the current session of the general assembly of the united nations.

seeing them off at the airport were huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation and permanent representative to the united nations, lai ya-li, representative, as well as other members of the chinese delegation.

also present were nesti nase, minister for foreign affairs and reis malile, deputy minister for foreign affairs of albania, rako naco, permanent representative of albania to the united nations; thiounn prasith, representative of the cambodian delegation; and kwon min jun, permanent observer of the democratic people's republic of korea to the united nations.

tang ming-chao, under secretary general of the united nations was also present.

Reproduced from best available copy.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Deputy Director-General of General Administration of Civil Aviation of China Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1975)

shen tu, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and his party returned here by air yesterday after paying a friendly visit to the federal republic of germany and attending the diplomatic conference held in montreal, canada, on international air law sponsored by the international civil aviation organization.

they were greeted at the airport by yu li-chin, leading member of the general administration of civil aviation of china.

speaking at the diplomatic conference on international air law on september 25, shen tu solemnly declared: "since the establishment of the people's republic of china on october 1, 1949, the signing of the guadalajara convention of 1961 and the guatemala city protocol of 1971 as well as the signing and ratification of other international convention by the chiang kai-shek clique, usurping the name of china, are unlawful and invalid."

on october 3, shen tu attended the inauguration ceremony of the newly-built headquarters of the international civil aviation organization in montreal and presented a gift to the organization on behalf of the general administration of civil aviation of china.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

President Bijedic in Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, Oct. 10, 1975)

dzemal bijedic, president of the federal executive council of yugoslavia, madame bijedic and other distinguished yugoslav guests visited an army unit here this morning.

they were accompanied during the visit by tan chen-lin, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, yang kuang-li, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, and chan ta-nan, deputy commander of the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army.

commanders and fighters of the army unit beat drums and gongs to give the yugoslav guests a warm welcome when they arrived. the barracks was decorated with coloured

Reproduced from best available copy.

flags and posters of welcome which looked resplendent in the bright morning sun.

yu shih-cheng, leading member of the unit which had won many honours in battle, told the guests how it had grown in numbers and strength under the guidance of chairman mao's brilliant military thinking.

the guests from yugoslavia visited an exhibition on the history of the unit and fighters' dormitories and saw a display of military skills.

president bijedic praised the commanders and fighters for their excellent achievements in training. he expressed the hope that they would carry on the glorious revolutionary tradition of the people's liberation army.

the distinguished yugoslav guests today also visited the nanking radio factory, the nanking wrist watch plant and the sun yat-sen mausoleum.

later, they attended a children's theatrical performance at a soiree sponsored by the nanking city revolutionary committee.

Chinese Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation Leaves for Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1975)

a chinese scientific and technical cooperation delegation led by shih lin, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, left here for yugoslavia by air today to attend a meeting on sino-yugoslav scientific and technical cooperation.

it was seen off at the airport by han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned.

present was dusan grubor, minister-counsellor of the yugoslav embassy here.

END

Reproduced from best available copy.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Technical Information Service
Springfield, Va. 22161

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PRINTED MATTER

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
COM-211

U.S.MAIL

CMP X751231 001
UNIV ILLINOIS LIB AT CHICAGO CIRCLE
LIB SERIALS SEC
BOX 8198
CHICAGO IL 60680